CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
172,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY. APRIL 5, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 16.

## Poetry.

### WOMAN TO MAN.

Woman is man's enemy, rival and competitor.—John J. Ingalls.

You do but jest, sir, and you jest not well.
How could the hand be enemy of the arm,
Or seed and sod be rivals? How could light
Feel jealousy of heat, plant of leaf,
Or competition dwell 'twixt lip and smile?
Are we not part and parcel of yourselves?
Like strands in one great braid we intertwine
And make the perfect whole. You could not be
Unless we gave you birth; we are the soil
From which you sprang; yet sterile were that soil
Save as you planted. (Though in the Book we read
One woman bore a child with no man's aid,
We find no record of a man child born
Without the aid of woman! Fatherhood
Is but a small achievement at the best,
While motherhood is heaven and hell.)
This ever-growing argument of sex
Is most unseemly and devoid of sense.
Why waste more time in controversy, when
There is not time enough for all of love,
Our rightful occupation in this life?
Why prate of our defects—of where we fail,
When just the story of our worth would need
Eternity for telling, and our best
Development comes ever through your praise,
As through our praise you reach your highest self?
Oh! had you not been miser of your praise
And let our virtues be their own reward,
The old established order of the world
Would never have been changed. Small blame is ours
For this unsexing of ourselves, and worse
Effeminizing of the male. We were
Content, sir, till you starved us, heart and brain.
All we have done, or wise or otherwise,
Traced to the root, was done for love of you.
Let us taboo all comparisons
And go forth as God meant us, hand in hand,
Companions, mates and comrades evermore;
Two parts of one divinely ordained whole.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### THE SAINT AND THE MAID.

(A Lenten Lyric.)

He was carved in stone, and he stood alone
High up in the altar wall,
With a Parian frown, looking coldly down
At the sinners great and small.
He was grand and great; but morn and late
He searched o'er each human face,
For he sought a soul, that his own might dole
A portion of its grace.

In a stained-glass ray, he saw one day
A girl's face glorified
As she knelt in prayer, at the chancel there,
And his halo he tipped and sighed.
Then low he spoke through the perfumed smoke
As tenderly he looked down,
And toned his love, from the niche above,
To the girl in the tailor gown.

With a dainty ear, she bent to hear
Through the organ's throbbing dim,
And a wild rose blush made her sweet face flush
As she gave one glance at him.
"Oh, Saint," she said, as she bowed her head,
"I am only a foolish maid,
And I hardly dare even look up there,
For of Saints I am afraid!"

Then the Saint said: "Hush—Little Girl—tush, tush!
A secret I have to tell;
It is but a chance that I do not dance
With the rest of the boys in—well—
Where the red-hot stones grill up the bones
And sauter the soul about.
Through my life's short span, I was only a man,
But they never found me out!"
—Kate Masterson in Life.

### THE HOSPITAL NURSE.

She glides through the wards as an angel of peace,
Allaying the turmoil of pain,
Relieving the anguish of bodily ills
And calming the feverish brain.

The touch of her hand is a sweet, soothing balm,
Her smile is a sunbeam of cheer,
Her comforting words, like thrilling refrains,
That charm the enraptured ear.

O'er faces disfigured and covered with blood
She bends her own lovely face,
Till she seems like a radiant, gold-tinted sky
O'erhanging some hideous place.

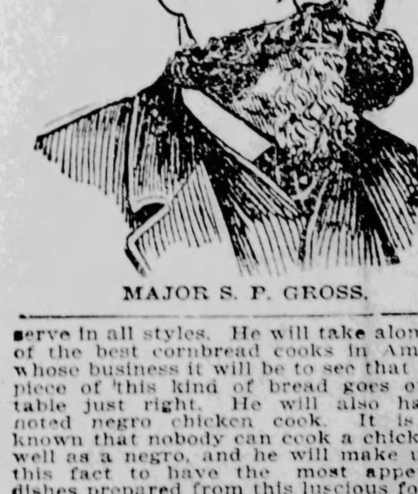
The frowns of her patients ne'er darken her brow,
She's with them for better or worse,
With hands ever ready and zeal never spent,
This heaven-sent hospital nurse.
—J. T. P., in New York Sun.

## Miscellany.

### KENTUCKY CORN BREAD AT PARIS EXPOSITION

The man who made himself famous and a fortune by serving cornbread as it is made in Kentucky at the Chicago World's fair, Maj. Simon Peter Gross, will also please the patrons of the Paris exposition with his drinks and dishes, prepared according to the Kentucky mode, which is assurance that they will be delightful to fair patrons.

He proposes to have jet-black negro waiters, negro cooks and to set the famous "Blue Grass" dinner, making a specialty of cornbread, which he will



MAJOR S. P. GROSS.

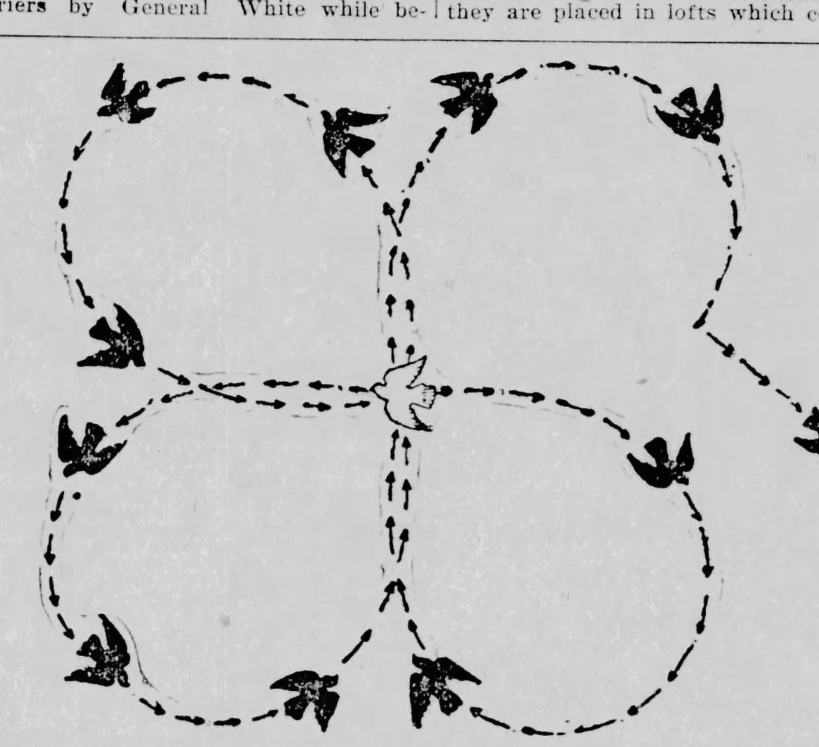
serve in all styles. He will take along one of the best cornbread cooks in America, whose business it will be to see that every piece of this kind of bread goes on the table just right. He will also have a noted negro chicken cook. It is well known that nobody can cook a chicken as well as a negro, and he will make use of this fact to have the most appetizing dishes prepared from this luscious fowl.

Maj. Gross wants to make the restaurant "American" in all that the name implies, and he believes that when Europeans eat his cornbread and see how good and wholesome it is they will want to know more about it and will ultimately lay aside the hard, black bread of the continent and substitute the cheaper and healthier corn pone and "egg bread" of America.

## HOMING PIGEONS IN WAR TIME

### How They Locate Direction--Their Use in the South African War.

Just how important a part messenger pigeons are playing in the British-Boer war is shown by Mr. A. H. Osman, editor of the Racing Pigeon, in a lengthy discussion of the practical use of pigeon carriers by General White while be-



HOW A MESSENGER PIGEON LOCATES ITS DIRECTION

sieged at Ladysmith. Beginning with December 3 an important map was sent by General White to Pietermaritzburg and from that time until Ladysmith was relieved General Butler was kept well informed as to the conditions which prevailed in and around the beleaguered city.

The manner in which a messenger

METHOD OF SENDING MESSAGES DURING THE PARIS SIEGE.

pigeon locates its direction before starting on its journey and the practicability of its use in time of war are clearly shown by Mr. Osman. The pigeons used at Ladysmith were taken from the lofts at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and in view of the great service which they performed it is worthy of more than passing notice that the British government

DURBAN HOME OF BIRDS TAKEN TO LADYSMITH.

for some time refused to recognize the practical utility of the pigeons as carriers and that the establishment of government lofts was due to the insistence of naval officers.

Pigeons will only carry messages to the lofts in which they originally housed. One hundred pigeons were taken to Ladysmith from the lofts of Durban fanciers. They were between five and six weeks old, the age at which they are regarded as old enough to feed themselves. Before the young pigeons could be taught to feel at home much time was consumed and much patience required. When the pigeons would promptly return to their lofts for food and shelter they were considered ready for service as soon as they had acquired sufficient strength to undertake their perilous journey. The Boers were on the constant lookout for messenger pigeons and their superior marksmanship made it necessary to employ birds which were swift and high flyers. The first information of the siege of Ladysmith came through the messenger pigeon service and the map which was forwarded to Pietermaritzburg and sent from there to General Buller served as a guide for his subsequent movements.

The manner in which a messenger pigeon locates its direction is an interesting feature of their employment. No sooner are pigeons removed from their original lofts than they begin to locate their bearings. In order to facilitate this they are placed in lofts which command a view of the surrounding country. When released for starting on their journey they not infrequently perch themselves on some high spire to take fresh observations, but when no spires are about they have a system of their own. In taking its observations the messenger pigeon rises to a height varying between 200 to 700 feet, according to climatic or other local conditions.

But whether the height is 200 or 700 feet, the pigeon flies in a series of circles, but always returns to a central point immediately above the spot from which it has been released. As soon as it has accurately determined its direction it darts off for home. The speed varies according to atmospheric conditions. With a strong wind behind them they will fly at a velocity of 1,500 or 1,600 yards a minute. They can be relied upon to perform a journey of 150 miles, but if the distance is extended relays must be provided.

Up to this time the Boers have had but little use for a messenger pigeon service, but with their lines of communication broken they must resort to them. And in this matter, as in all others, the Boers have shown their great preparation for a protracted war. They are in possession of several well organized lofts at Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other cities, and had it not been for the daring of Tom May, an Englishman, they would have had even a more perfect carrier system.

Mr. May is, from the viewpoint of the pigeon fancier, the real hero of the Transvaal war. Prior to the war Mr. May had founded at Johannesburg a very strong racing pigeon society of eighteen members. The birds belonging to this society flew races from Wolvebock, Heilbron, Kronstad, Ventersburg, Winburg, Bloemfontein, Springfontein and Cradock. The birds had been imported from Belgium and England and the line of communication in the event of siege could have been perfectly established. The Boers commandeered Mr. May's pigeons, but the Britisher cut one wing off each of his birds and destroyed their flying powers. May was arrested and imprisoned, but subsequently released and ordered to get out of the country. A number of other racing pigeon lofts, however, which were under control of Britishers, were seized and are available for Boer uses.

In discussing the manner in which messages are now sent by pigeon carrier Mr. Osman says:

"Formerly messages were attached to a pigeon by inserting the paper in a feather of the tail. Another way was to secure the message to the wing. A simpler method than either has now been devised. A rubber ring is placed around a bird's leg and the message is placed under the rubber band, which keeps it in position."

### COLONEL DULIER INVENTOR OF KHAKI

The man who invented khaki is a Belgian, Colonel Dulier, an engineer. He spent some years in the British service in Egypt, and his invention was in a way the result of an accident. While serving far away from a supply of the cloth out of which the regulation uniforms of the English army were constructed, all his clothes were stolen. The only cloth he could find on the spur of the moment was khaki. A native tailor made him a uniform out of the material at hand, which attracted the favorable attention of the officers under whom he was serving. Colonel Dulier still has in his possession the first khaki coat ever worn by a soldier.

#### A Simple Deduction.

Stuper—Here's a nice letter for a man to receive! The scoundrel who wrote it calls me a blithering idiot!

Teeple—What's his name?

"That's just what I'd like to find out; but there's no signature."

"Don't you recognize the writing? It must be from somebody who knows you."—Life.

### NATIVES OF CEBU A WORTHLESS LOT

"The natives here are a very poor set. They are about 300 years behind the times, and besides that they seem to be as lazy as they are backward," Amos Rogers, a Greene county (Mo.) boy, with the Forty-fourth in the Philippines, writes from Cebu. "The soil is about the richest I have ever seen, but the natives just raise enough to keep their soul and body together. They are great gamblers, and you can't imagine what a sight it is to see the women with big cigars stuck in their mouths, shouting like Indians to get some one to gamble with them. Everybody smokes here, even the children, and that's about all they seem to care about. The horses here are very small, and are not used for anything but the saddle. The caribou or water buffalo is the animal used for draught purposes, and he is very tough and strong, but you have to give him a bath every little while or he is useless.—Kansas City Journal.

#### A Mystery Solved.

Visitor—What's that queer noise?

Magazine Editor—That's our educated monkey jabbering a poem into the phonograph.—St. Louis Star.

## THE PRESIDENT AND CHILDREN

### Pleasant Visit From Six Little Ones on a Busy Day.

Perhaps it is because he himself is childless that President McKinley loves children. No callers at the White House are more cordially received than lisping children and they are admitted and entertained even though matters of state are neglected for the while.

It must have been a relief to the President the other day, when the Puerto Rican tariff muddle was at its worst, to have six little children admitted to his office, and to be able to enjoy for a few moments their company. They knew nothing about the tariff question. They didn't come to urge him to give his support to this or that side of the contention. They weren't there to haul and pull him this way or that. They came to see the President, chaperoned by their mother, Mrs. Holland, wife of the famous inventor of the sub-marine torpedo boat.

Dignified senators and anxious congressmen were awaiting the President. But he forgot them. He forgot the Puerto Rican tariff; he didn't think of the Nicaraguan canal proposition, which bids fair to be even more troublesome than the tariff question. And he gave himself up for a few brief moments to a romp with the Holland tots. They climbed onto his knee, leaned over the back of his chair, put their arms around his neck and he laughed and joked with them with all the carelessness of a man who has not the responsibility of a nation resting upon him.

Then the older of the children asked him for his autograph, and, of course, apelike, every other little tot wanted his signature also. So with them hanging on to his arms and chair and knee he managed to turn to his desk and wrote "William McKinley" six times.

To each he gave a slip of paper bearing his signature and then the little ones were dismissed, each holding the precious paper in one hand and bearing a huge rose in the other. The President had given them both.

A minute later and behind closed doors the President was deep in affairs of state.

By the way, speaking about the President's autograph reminds me that it is a rigid rule at the White House to pay no attention to requests from autograph fiends. Hundreds of letters are received weekly asking for the President'se signature, but none of the letters are given any attention. The President does not bother with them. So the Holland babies really secured prizes when the President wrote his name for each of them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### QUEER SALT LAKE DOWN IN TEXAS

About 300 miles southwest of Houston, Texas, in Hidalgo county, is now claimed to be one of the most remarkable salt lakes in the world. This lake, which contains 788 acres of pure salt, is surrounded by a wild fringe of dense thickets. The salt is three to four feet deep in a crystal form, and the water is a brine of unusual strength, crystalizing with great rapidity.

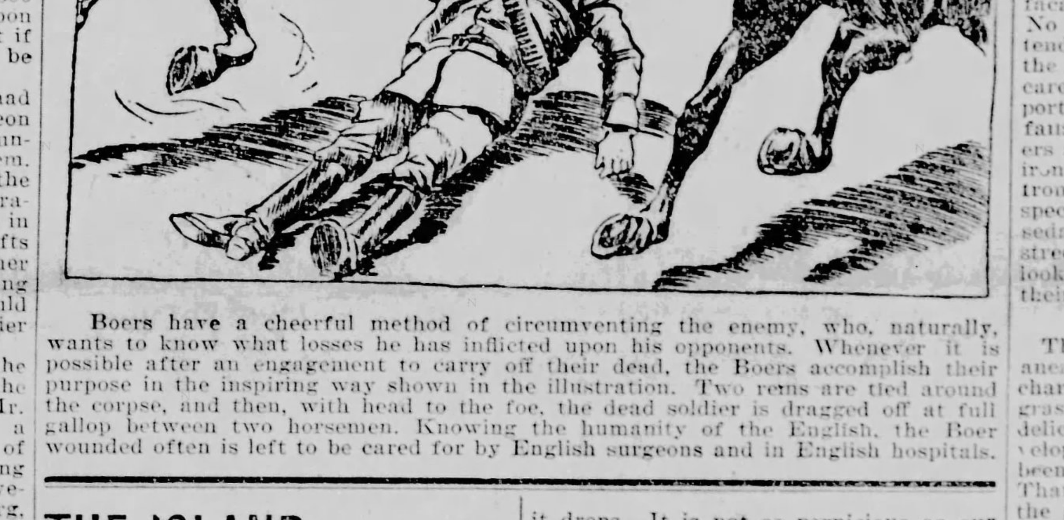
But few people outside of the state know of the existence of this lake; in fact, nearly all Texas maps omit it, although it has been known to be a source of supply for local consumption over 200 years; wagon trains moving in the southwest to and from Brownsville, during the civil war, handled the salt; in fact, it was the only supply that Texas had to draw from during that period.

The property on which this lake is situated consists of a tract of 71 leagues of land, originally known as "La Nonia de San Salvador del Tule," and claimed to have been granted by the government of Spain about the year 1798 to one Juan Jose Balli.

### CHINESE ETIQUETTE.

"When a Chinaman issues invitations to dinner," writes Dr. Sven Hedin, the traveler, "he sends out, one or two days before-hand, a tiny card of invitation, contained in a huge envelope. If you accept the invitation you are supposed to keep the card; if you have not time—that is, if you decline—you are expected to send it back. If the banquet is appointed for 12 o'clock, you need not go before 2 p. m."

## HOW BOERS DRAG OFF THEIR DEAD.



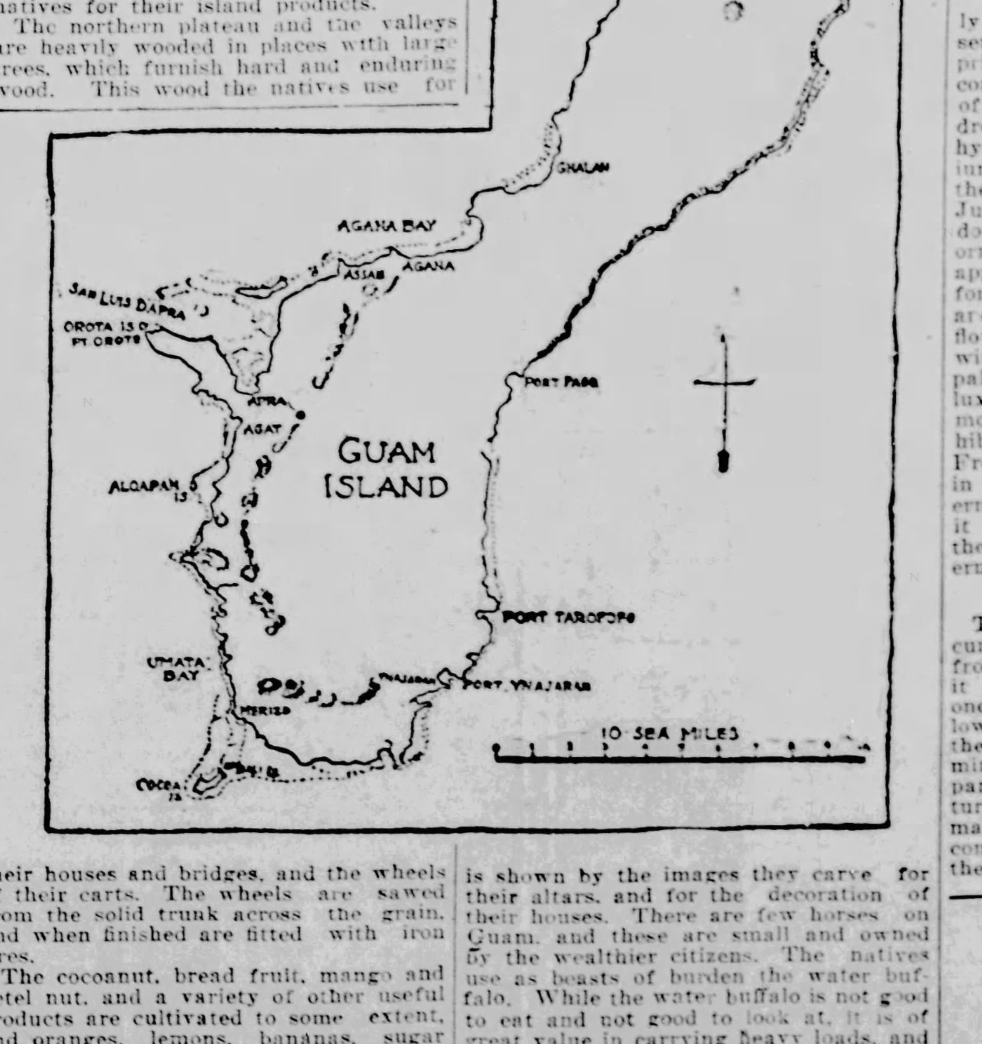
Boers have a cheerful method of circumventing the enemy, who, naturally, wants to know what losses he has inflicted upon his opponents. Whenever it is possible after an engagement to carry off their dead, the Boers accomplish their purpose in the inspiring way shown in the illustration. Two reins are tied around the corpse, and then, with head to the foe, the dead soldier is dragged off at full gallop between two horsemen. Knowing the humanity of the English, the Boer wounded often is left to be cared for by English surgeons and in English hospitals.

## THE ISLAND OF GUAM

### A Naval Officer Tells Some Interesting Facts About It.

An American naval officer, recently at Gaum, says in the New York Press, that there are practically none of the luxuries of life on the island, and the necessities of life are of the most primitive kind. There are no houses or household goods of any kind to be bought, no canned goods, no toilet articles, no clothing and a meagre supply of groceries. All supplies, except those sent out by the Government, are brought here by Japanese brigs and schooners, which come six times a year to trade their goods with the natives for their island products.

The northern plateau and the valleys are heavily wooded in places with large trees, which furnish hard and enduring wood. This wood the natives use for




their houses and bridges, and the wheels of their carts. The wheels are sawed from the solid trunk across the grain, and when finished are fitted with iron tires.

The cocoanut, bread fruit, mango and betel nut, and a variety of other useful products are cultivated to some extent, and oranges, lemons, bananas, sugar cane and coffee grow well. Cocoa and copra are of excellent quality, and constitute their chief exports. Three cents a pound is the price for copra, but the natives are likely to bargain over a bottle of gin, and so often get little or nothing for it. "La Tuba" is the native drink. It is a whisky made from the juice of the cocoanut tree, and is called "la tuba" because it is collected by cutting a slit in the tree above the fruit and hanging a bamboo tube there to catch the juice as it drops. It is not so pernicious as our whiskies, as it does not render one quarrelsome—only stupefied. The natives are fond of smoking, but do not smoke as incessantly as the Filipinos.

In the population of 8,000 or 10,000, there are only six white men outside of our forces. The natives are nearly all of mixed blood, due to the many whalers who came here yearly. They are indolent, and think only to get enough to eat, and they are hospitable and orderly, and in disposition mild, sympathetic and good-natured. Up to this time they have had small incentive toward bettering their condition. There are some lepers on the island who should be expelled.

The natives have much skill, considering the implements at their disposal, in building and blacksmith work, and much talent and adaptability in the arts. This is shown by the images they carve for their altars, and for the decoration of their houses. There are few horses on Guam, and these are small and owned by the wealthier citizens. The natives use as beasts of burden the water buffalo. While the water buffalo is not good to eat and not good to look at, it is of great value in carrying heavy loads, and well adapted to the rough roads. Cows are used as beasts of burden also.

As shown in the accompanying map Guam is long and narrow. That part lying to the north of Agana is a moderately high table land. From Agana south is a range of mountains. The only haven of any account is at San Luis d'Apra, and this is at times unsafe. On account of the coral reef which surrounds Guam sailing about it close inshore is impossible except in small boats.

## FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, March 21.—Great will be the floral display at the Paris Exposition. The gardeners have made the uttermost of the little space left to them after the construction of the great buildings on the Champ de Mars and the Esplanades des Invalides. Soon after the gates of the fair swing open to the public the tulips and pansies will be in full bloom in the Palace of Horticulture, on the banks of the Seine, as well as the out-of-door beds in the gardens or parks of the Tro-

A PRETTY SPOT ON THE CHAMPS DE MARS.

cadero, where ground has been especially prepared for the exhibition of tulips from the Netherlands—the finest species of these flowers known.

A good display of Dutch bulbs, the majority of which were tulips, was made in 1893 at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. These bulbs, which were planted the previous year, sent out hundreds of thousands of root-filaments, and when the spring days of the fair at length dawned, myriads of cups and bells appeared in gorgeous colors. The spring visitors to the Chicago Exposition will never forget the charming effect.

Some of the stately trees have been removed from the Champs Elysees section of the grounds because they hid from view certain very artistic portions of the facades of the two new Palaces of Art. No new-born babe ever received more tender care than has been lavished on the trees of Paris. The curious and careful process by which they are transported from one spot to another never fails to elicit admiration from foreigners and Parisians alike. With cords and iron apparatus they are carefully raised from their natural beds, deposited on special hollow-bottom wagons drawn by sedate horses who walk through the streets so slowly and solemnly that onlookers are almost inclined to remove their hats as in the case of a funeral.

#### Fine Flower Show.

The tulip beds, the pansies and the anemones on the Champs Elysees will charm the eye. In some of the broad grass plots there will be over 100,000 delicately shaded velvet pansies. To develop pansies of enormous size has long been one of the fads of floriculture. Thanks to years of unremitting effort, the gardeners have at last succeeded in producing hybrids with all the good qualities of the standard older sorts. This new creation of immense and richly colored flowers will be found represented in Paris in all its glory. The principal floral exhibitions announced in connection with the fair include displays of roses, orchids, carnations, rhododendrons, dahlias, begonias, tulips, pansies, hyacinths, pink azaleas, clematis, geraniums, etc. These will form a feature of the opening months of the exposition. In June and July one will see the single and double begonias, aquatic plants and ornamental grasses, followed as August approaches by hollyhocks in their myriad forms, to be in turn succeeded by asters and clematis in September. Besides the flowers the grounds will be decorated with pyramids of shrubbery, splendid palms, an immense variety of ferns, and luxuriant specimens from the flora of almost every clime. A grand special exhibition of the flora of the various French colonial possessions will be seen in the colonial conservatory in the western part of the Trocadero gardens, where it has been installed by Charles Roux, the colonial delegate of the French government.

#### A Glass House.

The Palace of Horticulture itself is a curious building, which differs vastly from the other palaces of the fair, for it has neither columns nor domes—for one can scarcely designate as domes the low cupolas that are to be seen above the two elliptic conservatories which terminate the building at either end. It is a particularly graceful and novel structure, and, unlike the other buildings, makes no pretense of being bulky and contains no repetition or adaptation of the features of well known monuments of days gone by. At the close of the fair it will not be demolished, but will remain as a permanent exhibition building for horticulture and floriculture. It is composed in its ensemble of three conservatories, two of which form the main facade on the river. These two sections are separated from each other by a royal stone staircase, 100 feet wide, which descends to the water's edge. In the rear, behind these stairs, is the third conservatory, about one hundred and thirty feet in length, gracefully arched with iron girders and heavy glass. The building cost complete $140,000. Around this palace are pretty beds of flowers, nearly 50,000 square feet in all, in which the open-air display is made.

#### Two Government Industries.

Americans visiting Paris nearly always make it a point to spend a few hours at each of the two leading national manufactories of France—the Gobelin tapestry works in Paris, and the porcelain pottery at Sevres. Sevres is a pretty suburban resort within a half hour's ride from the capital by railway, car, carriage, or steamboat on the Seine. The products of both institutions are well known. At the exposition they will be shown in a special building on the Esplanades des Invalides called "The National Manufactures," the tapestry display occupying the left wing, furniture and carpets occupying the right wing, and the central space being given up to the most recent production of Sevres porcelain. The Gobelin's establishment is nearly three centuries old; the name being derived from a dyeing place in the old city of Paris erected by the brothers Gobelin. It soon grew to be celebrated, and the works of art produced there since 1690 have been almost exclusively reserved for the use of the state and the decoration of public buildings, as well as for presentation as gifts to emperors, kings, queens and persons of elevated rank. The Savonnerie carpet manufactory (formerly a soap factory, whence its name is derived—"Savon" being the French for soap) was founded in 1604 by Marie de Medicis. It was united to the Gobelin's in 1826.

#### How Tapestries Are Made.

The list of artists whose works have been copied in tapestry, especially for the 1900 exposition, comprise quite a large number of the celebrated painters. Tapestry work is executed in a very simple manner. The looms used are of the ordinary kind, and the small portion of the design on which the workman (who is really an artist) is engaged, is outlined in black on the outstretched threads. The picture to be copied is placed behind the workman. In front of him is a basket of wools of every possible color, 24 shades of each hue, making 14,400 shades in all. Some works require two years or more before they are complete.

A Gobelin tapestry maker rarely accomplishes more than six square inches a day. Several pieces of tapestry which will be shown at the 1900 exposition have been on hand since 1805. The late Gustave Moreau, the great painter of mysterious allegories, declared shortly before his death that the Gobelin artists had transcribed his work in tapestry in such lifelike fashion that he deemed the tapestry, in all sincerity, superior to the original. Jean Paul Laurens, whose pictures of medieval times prove that their author possesses the genius of a painter and historian combined, has painted three canvases especially for tapestry establishments. They are of exceptional interest from the standpoint of architecture, costumes, types, furniture and customs of the Middle Ages. These scenes have been almost as truly portrayed in wool as in oil

#### Textile Pictures.

colors. One of them, representing a "Tournament of the Middle Ages," is a panel that is destined to be preserved after the fair in the national archives of France. The other two works represent the "mission of Joan of Arc." This is the first time, notwithstanding the ever-increasing popularity of the French heroine, that any of the memorable scenes of her life have been placed on the looms of the Gobelin's. Another remarkable work to be exhibited is the portrait of "Marie Antoinette and Her Children," which was ordered by the late president of the republic, Felix Faure, and is being especially worked in tapestry as a present from France to Russia. Much less is now accomplished at the Gobelin works than was the case one hundred and fifty or two hundred and fifty years ago. The reason is obvious. Formerly from two hundred to three hundred artists were employed, while at the present time there are only forty.

#### Sevres China.

For eleven years the artistic direction of the Sevres porcelain manufactory has been in the hands of M. Carrier Belleuse, one of whose most remarkable exposition works is "The Republic"—a woman seated with an olive branch in her outstretched right hand. It is a most delicate composition. Sevres has few if any rivals in the production of fine artistic porcelain. Since 1759 the institution has been a government one. Almost every improvement in ceramics during the nineteenth century is due to the manufactory of Sevres and to the influence exercised by that establishment on the manufacture of porcelain, not only on the various processes of production, but more especially in respect to the shapes and forms of the objects of art and their general decoration.

The new "surtout" or grand centerpiece for the dinner service of the President of the French Republic for use at the official dinners to be given during the exposition, has just been completed in Sevres. This national manufactory has set an example to private industry without ever competing with it. A liberal subsidy from the French Government has enabled it to follow the pure precepts of true art and guide public taste with-

"THE REPUBLIC," PARIS EXPOSITION.

out misleading it. It was the celebrated Mme. de Pompadour who established the first royal manufactory of porcelain in 1740 at Vincennes, whence it was removed sixteen months later by Louis XV, to Sevres, where it still remains.

Never have artists been more favored with patronage and place than those of Sevres, and they have proven worthy of all the honors bestowed. Their flowers and vases admit of no classification. Chemists vie with each other in the invention of colors and the bleu de roi (the king's blue), the Pompadour pink, iron red, etc., have followed each other in rapid succession, and have been employed with dazzling effects. Sevres can boast of a complete collection of all foreign porcelains as well as specimen products of all the French potteries. To give some idea of the value of Sevres masterpieces, it may be mentioned that Napoleon sent to the King of Etruria a vase worth about $60,000.

Historical interest is attached to many specimens of Sevres porcelain in Washington, where there still exists some pieces of the "Cincinnati china" presented to George Washington by the French officers who fought in the Continental army. The same officers presented Mrs. Washington with a tea service, the rim of each piece being surrounded by a chain of thirteen links in each of which was the name of one of the original states. In the center of each plate and saucer, and on the side of each of the other pieces, was the monogram of Martha Washington, surrounded by a green wreath of laurel and olive leaves.

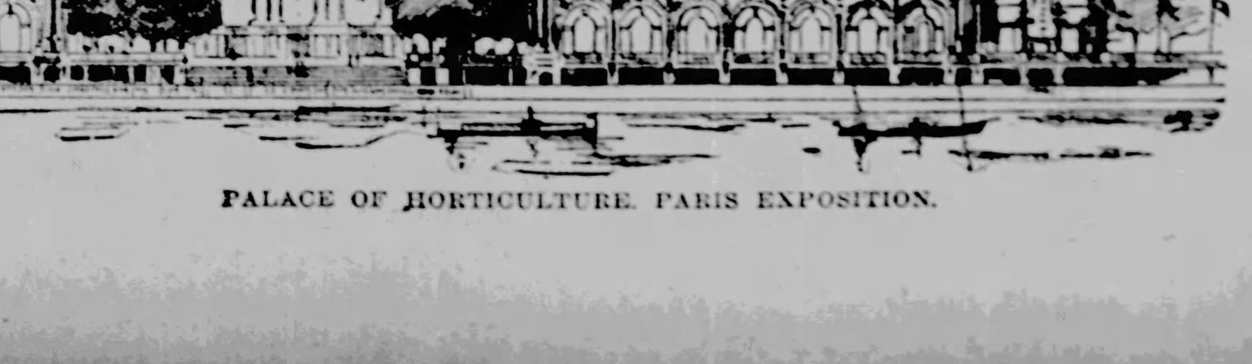
Frederic Mayer

(Copyright, 1900, by Baldwin & Eastman.)

CROSSING THE RESERT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

#### Metal Culverts.

Metal culverts have been used with much success on the Congo railway in Africa. Masonry is extremely expensive there.



PALACE OF HORTICULTURE, PARIS EXPOSITION.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Charles Francis Adams.**

G. B. H., Taylor, Q.: Charles Francis Adams was the son of John Quincy Adams, was born in Boston in 1807, died there in 1886. As a little boy he went to St. Petersburg when his father was minister to Russia, where he learned German, French and Russian. Afterward his father was appointed minister to England, where the boy was placed in a boarding school. After two years they returned to America, when young Adams completed his education, graduating at Harvard in 1825, shortly after his father's inauguration as President. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. The next year he was married to a Miss Brooks. He was in the Massachusetts legislature as a Whig from 1831 to 1836. He joined the Free Soil party when it was organized, and was its candidate for vice president in 1848. He joined the Republican party when it was formed, and he was elected to Congress two terms. In 1861 he was appointed minister to England by President Lincoln, and he served till 1868, through the difficult period of the civil war. Charles Francis Adams, jr., was his son.

**Button Gwinnett.**

"Button Gwinnett, of Georgia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was killed in a duel on May 27, 1777. Please state the cause of this duel, where it was fought, and give the name of the antagonist, his politics, etc."—G. B. H., Snead, Va.

The causes of the duel were not so much political as the clashing of the ambitions of the two men. Mr. Gwinnett represented Georgia in the Continental Congress on January 20, 1776, and was reelected for the ensuing year, but was appointed president of the provincial council of Georgia on March 4, 1777. While he was in the Continental Congress, though not a soldier, he was a candidate for the commission as brigadier general of the brigade to be raised in Georgia for the Revolutionary army. His opponent, Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, was successful. This so embittered Gwinnett that he regarded McIntosh as an enemy ever afterward. Various circumstances intensified this bitterness, until finally Gwinnett challenged McIntosh to a duel, which was fought May 15, 1777. Both were wounded, and Gwinnett so seriously, that he died of his wound on May 27.

**The National Debt.**

"Does not the financial policy of the present national administration, especially in the refunding scheme, plainly show the purpose to perpetuate the national debt?"—T. C. S., Swanville, Me.

Not necessarily. The refunding scheme is by no means intended to be a measure for the perpetuation of the national debt. Its purpose is to refund bonds bearing 4 and 5 per cent into bonds bearing but 2 per cent, thus reducing the interest very greatly. This is always a wise thing to do, of course. You may not have thought of it, but the pension expenses are a charge on the government which really prevents the liquidation of the national debt. The total revenue of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was $515,652,666. The pension expenditures for the same year were $139,-387,353. That is over one-fourth of the total revenue. To reduce pensions would be unpatriotic. To increase taxation would not be popular. Were it not for pension expenditures—the largest the government has in times of peace—the public debt could all be wiped out in fifteen years. But we can not do that. So what is better than to reduce the interest burden by refunding? By the time the 2 per cent bonds become due, the pension expenditures will be lessened largely, because of the deaths of pensioners. Then we can pay at least a part of the bonds. Can you suggest any more business-like method?

**Alien Voters.**

"In a discussion, one party argued that a foreigner can vote at any and all elections in some states, after declaring his intention to become a citizen."—J. L. B., Rapid City, Mich.

The constitution of the United States declares, in the fourteenth amendment, that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." This insures to all such the equal protection of the laws. But citizenship does not carry with it the right to vote. The latter is prescribed by the states themselves. Many people fall into error, by supposing citizenship implies the right to vote, or that the right to vote necessarily implies full citizenship—neither of which is true. For instance, women are "citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside," under the above constitutional provision; but in most of the states this carries with it no right to vote. The same is true of children. In all the states except Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward.

There are a number of states which allow aliens to vote after they have declared their intention to become naturalized citizens. The United States law requires five years' continuous residence before admission into full citizenship, and this declaration of intention must be filed at least two years before the application for final papers. The states which give the right to vote to those who have declared their intention are as follows: Alabama, Arizona territory, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin. In some of these, there is a proviso that the declaration shall have been made a specified time before the election occurs.

**The Cabinet.**

"Please state the members of McKinley's cabinet at present."—U. F. S., North Warren, Pa.

"Please tell me whether one of the members of President McKinley's cabinet was born in Alabama. Give a list of states where each member of the cabinet was born."—M. M., Thorn Hill, Ala.

The cabinet is made up as follows: John Hay, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury; John D. Long, secretary of the navy; Elihu Root, secretary of war; John W. Griggs, attorney general; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior; Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

In reply to the second querist, we do not think any member of the cabinet was born in Alabama. The only one whose birth-state we are not sure about is Secretary Hitchcock, who was appointed from Missouri. Our impression is, he was born in Ohio. If we are wrong, will some friend correct us?

**Mr. Blaine's Views.**

A. E. G., Elk Run, Pa.: Mr. Blaine's views on the silver question were shared by many others at that time, who are now firm supporters of the gold standard. The enormous purchases of silver under the Sherman law proved that any increased demand for silver would be met by an increased supply from the mines, without any increase in its market price. The fear of Mr. Blaine was that there would not be enough gold for the world's needs. That fear is now proved to be fallacious. All the chief nations of the world now have the gold standard, and there is plenty of the yellow metal. No law can make 16 ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold, when in the world's markets the ounce of gold will buy 32 or 33 ounces of silver. Mr. Blaine's gloomy predictions that the gold standard would have a ruinous effect on property values have been falsified by the facts. Blaine died before the great question became a political issue; but were he alive to-day, there is not the smallest doubt that he would support the gold standard. He was a progressive statesman, and did not hesitate to abandon a view when it was proved to be incorrect. President McKinley stood where Blaine did on that question, and did not change his views until 1891, when the workings of the Sherman law convinced him of their error, yet there are foolish people who sneer at him because he is broad enough to abandon a wrong idea and accept a right one instead.

**National Banks.**

L. H., Lyons, O.: The new financial bill, just enacted into law, changes the provisions of the national banking law with regard to circulation. Each bank, in proportion to its capital stock, is allowed to issue circulation, if it so desires, up to a specified limit. Before doing so, it must purchase, of whom has them to sell, United States bonds, to a specified amount. These bonds are sent to the treasury and there deposited. The Comptroller of the currency thereupon furnishes the bank with printed blank notes to an amount equal to the par value of the bond. These notes, when signed by the president or cashier of the bank, are put in circulation. No bank can deposit "money," as you seem to infer, nor would any bank desire to do so. It would be better to use that money directly; there would be no inducement to take out circulation. The bank owns the bonds deposited, and of course draws interest on them. Why not? The deposit of bonds is simply for the safety of the note-holders. In case the bank fails, the government redeems its notes, selling the bonds to get the money for that purpose.

When a bank quits business, the government receives its notes, and as fast as they are redeemed the bonds are delivered to the bank. But if all the notes are not presented for redemption, through their being destroyed, the government profits thereby, not the bank. The bank gets back bonds only to the amount of the notes actually redeemed.

"Please tell me how long a national bank charter lasts, and what must a national banking corporation do (if they should desire to go out of the banking business) to redeem their circulation. A party here says that all they must do is advertise a certain length of time that they are ready to redeem all their circulation, and after the limit of time all outstanding notes of their issue not presented for redemption are never redeemed at all, but inure to the profit of the national banker, and the government surrenders all the bonds which have been deposited to secure their circulation."—J. H. E., North Robinson, O.

A national bank charter is for twenty years, unless surrendered by the bank before that, or unless forfeited for some violation of the national banking law.

That "party" ought to call at some national bank and get a little correct information. He is entirely wrong. When a national bank goes out of business or retires its circulation, the first thing it does is to pay, in lawful money, the full amount of its circulation to the government. For instance, if it has $100,000 in circulation, it has to pay $100,000 into the Treasury. Then its bonds are surrendered. The government redeems its notes at the Treasury. And it never gets any of that money back. If any of its notes are not presented for redemption, through their being destroyed, the money therefor remains in the Treasury. There are over $30,000,000 in the Treasury to-day so paid in.

**To Get a Copyright.**

"Please advise me how to proceed to secure a copyright. Can't one apply directly without employing any one?"—J. E. B., Wausa, Neb.

Have a printed copy of the title-page prepared. Send two copies to the "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.," before the book is published. Send 50 cents, the fee for recording, and 50 cents to pay for a copy of the record to be sent to you—$1.00 in all. The fee must be sent by postoffice money order—no stamps received. Then, not later than the day of publication, two complete copies of the book must be mailed to the Librarian of Congress, to perfect the copyright. This is all that is necessary.

**Two Vice Presidents.**

"What Vice President took oath of office two days before president, and what Vice-President took oath of office in Cuba?"—C. C. L., Brinkhaven, O.

We do not recall a two-day episode; but when the constitution went into operation, in 1789, owing to the difficulty of traveling, a quorum was not secured in the House until April 1, on April 6 in the Senate, when the electoral votes were counted. John Adams, as Vice-President, was sworn in on April 21, while Washington was not inaugurated until April 30—nine days afterward.

William R. King was elected Vice President in 1852, with Franklin Pierce as President. Mr. King's health failing, he was ordered to Cuba. By special act of Congress he was allowed to take the oath of office there. He died in Cuba on April 18, 1853.

**Tower of London.**

E. C., Owosso, Mich.: The Tower of London, on the left bank of the Thames, to the east of the original city, was, according to tradition, built by Julius Caesar; but the nucleus of the present building was begun in 1078 by William the Conqueror, who erected what is now known as the White Tower. This was completed in 1098 by William Rufus, who also began the St. Thomas Tower and the Traitor's Gate. Additions were made at various times, especially by Henry III, who used it frequently as a residence. It now embraces an area of 13 acres, surrounded by a moat, constructed in 1190, enclosing a double line of fortifications, behind which is a ring of buildings consisting of various towers, and the barracks and military storehouses; while in the center is the massive White Tower, with Norman arches and windows, and adorned with a turret at each corner. The tower has an extensive collection of armor, and is the repository of the regalia of England. The execution of the long list of political prisoners confined in the Tower took place on the neighboring Tower Hill. The Tower is of no use as a defensive work. For one reason, the city now extends miles eastward of it; and modern artillery would soon knock its defenses down.

**Slavery in New York.**

"When was the emancipation of slaves in the state of New York, and what was the cause leading up to it?"—M. W. B., Packwaukee, Wis.

Slavery was opposed by eminent men in the United States from the beginning. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Hamilton, and many others of that period regarded it as a great evil. New York adopted a gradual emancipation act in 1799, and in 1817 she passed a law declaring all slaves free on July 4, 1827. See Rule 2.

**Duke of Wellington.**

W. C., Georgetown, Mo.: The Duke of Wellington who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, died in 1852. He had a family, and the title is now held by his grandson. It does not follow, because a man is a great military leader, that his sons will be the same. It is not necessary to suppose that the Duke's descendants are "out of favor" with the British government, and thereby they are excluded from the army. Nothing of the sort is true.

**Miscellaneous.**

W. F., Big Bend, W. Va.: No one knows.

J. B. K., Irving, Ill.: Roberts of Utah was elected by the Democrats.

G. F. C., Chicago, Ill.: A motocycle is an automobile. The Bureau is intended for subscribers to The Blade.

Y. B. Woodland, W. Va.: We are not well enough posted as to their relative merits to advise you.

C. M. W., Anderson, Mich.: Such figures are utterly impossible to obtain. They are not compiled.

T. W., Tacoma, Wash.: It would depend upon the circumstances of the case, we think. Write to your Representative in Congress.

L. B. R., Republic, Ohio: To go to Santiago, Cuba, go to New York city and take the Ward line of steamers for Santiago, via Nassau.

I. N. B., Arthur, Wis.: The origin of the phrase, "money makes the man go," is unknown. It probably originated among the people, like many other similar sayings.

W. F. W., Boston, Ark.: We can not make the comparison, for the total amount expended on Indians can not be told. At least we are unable to find the figures.

C. H. Y., Spielerville, Ark.: Yonkers is a city of 30,000 people, on the Hudson river, a few miles above New York city. It is the county seat of Westchester county.

E. T. D., Dundee, Mich.:—If you have notified the postmaster you will not receive a paper, and refuse constantly to take it for the office, you can not be made to pay it.

W. A. H., Carterton, Va.: There are no midshipmen in the United States navy. The place they once occupied is now taken by the graduates of the naval academy at Annapolis.

T. R., North Creek, O.: We do not know whether quarantine rights cover your exclusion or not. Hire a lawyer and bring suit for damages. That is the only way to test it.

Subscriber, Hendershot, O.: If you will apply by letter or personally to the Collector of Internal Revenue, whose district you live, he will furnish you a circular with that information.

A. L., Tess Corners, Wis.: "Private Miles O'Reilly" was the pen-name of a writer whose real name was Charles G. Halpine. The Hoosier poet's name is James Whitcomb Riley, not O'Reilly.

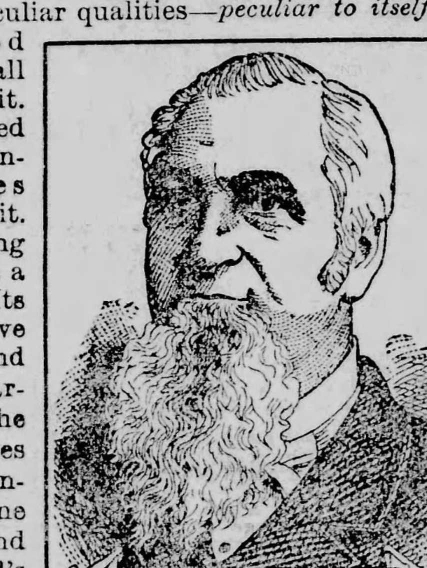
W. C. S., Peabody, Kan.: The letter or number on the tab of your paper is the memorandum of the publisher, telling where to find your account. The Blade uses a simpler way. We print the date on which your subscription expires.

E. B. P., Monroe, Mich.: There are several different editions of Webster's dictionary. The largest, we are informed, is the fullest. In a word contest, the edition should be named in which the words are to be found, as one of the conditions.

A. J. S., Wheatland, Iowa: When a drowned person sinks to the bottom, the body will remain there unless there is a current. In the latter case, it will be moved by the current, at a rate depending upon the force of the current. The body will remain under water until decay fills it with gases, when it rises. The time depends upon the coldness of the water, as the heat of the weather. Drownings are frequent in the Maumee river at Toledo. In summer a body will rise within twenty-four or thirty-six hours in hot weather, while there drowned in winter never rise until warm spring weather comes. The body will float until it is thrown ashore by the waves or until it decays so that the gases escape, and allow it to sink. The gall-bladder has nothing whatever to do with the rising of a body.


# SPRING MEDICINE

The thing most desired of a Spring Medicine is thorough purification of the blood. With this work of cleansing going on there is complete renovation of every part of your system. Not only is the corrupt blood made fresh, bright and lively, but the stomach also responds in better digestion, its readiness for food at proper times gives sharp appetite, the kidneys and liver properly perform their allotted functions, and there is, in short, new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the peculiar qualities—*peculiar to itself*—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves its merit. The following is as good as a thousand. Its clear, positive statements, and the high character of the man who gives it, must convince every one of the value and merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla.


Rev. C.V. Arnold

Rev. C.V. Arnold is one of the most widely known clergymen in the Methodist denomination. For 52 years he has been preaching, and he is now enjoying a well earned rest in his pleasant home at 208 Vestal avenue, Binghamton, N.Y. Read his letter:

"Binghamton, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1899

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: I can most heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. When living in Nebraska I broke down with a fever. Sores or boils broke out on me from ribs down to my feet. Physicians treated me, and the gatherings were opened, discharging large quantities of matter.

*Blood Poison*

followed and I was in a terrible state. I soon returned East, as a great epidemic of fever in that country laid very many low. I called old physicians but did not pick up under the syrups and medicines which they prescribed. By recommendation I was led to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought three bottles and they benefited me. Instead of continuing I called another doctor who for a spell treated me. By this time the humor had developed into two

*Scrofula Sores*

Of the worst kind. Although not deep eating or discharging profusely, they laid open the flesh in one raw mass. My last physician, a friend from boyhood, prescribed and advised that I

*Go Back to Hood's*

when his medicine had been taken. So again I bought a half dozen Hood's and continued with it until I was cured. I must have used two or three dozen bottles. It cured me perfectly and I have not had a symptom of scrofula since.

"I think highly of Hood's Pills; always carry them in my vest pocket. I use them whenever I feel a little disturbed in my stomach when my food don't digest just right. They are splendid, and I never am troubled with a headache. I can truly state that I have found your medicines to be good, and am pleased to recommend them.

"Sincerely yours, C. V. ARNOLD."

After reading the above letter, you must believe that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine. Try it this spring. You need it. Buy a bottle to-day. You can get it of any druggist. Remember, Hood's is the only kind which is Peculiar to Itself.


# DICKIE'S CHARGES AGAINST M'KINLEY

## Heated Debate in a Methodist Conference Over the Matter.

New York Sun.

At the Methodist Episcopal conference held at Wilmington, Del., on March 27, resolutions were introduced denouncing President McKinley for "tippling before the young and old of the nation." This extraordinary charge is said to have been based on the testimony of one Samuel Dickie, who had declared to a member of the committee reporting the resolutions that he watched the President at a public dinner in St. Louis and saw him taste "four different kinds of wine." The Rev. Ralph T. Coursey also informed the conference that on June 9, 1899, at Chicago, Mr. McKinley drank wine.

The resolutions reported by the temperance committee were as severe as fanatical indignation could make them:

Whereas, We have learned with humiliation and shame that our Methodist Episcopal President has seen fit, in the exercise of his personal liberty, to so far ignore the public good and his obligation to his church as to indulge in the use of intoxicating beverages on several public occasions, thereby setting a pernicious example to the men in high places in our land, who were waiting to see him exemplify the teachings of his church; and

Whereas, Such action by a Methodist in such high position will naturally be quoted as the attitude of our church, and will influence the men and boys of our land accordingly; for if the light which has been in us on this question becomes darkness, how great will be that darkness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn this breach of our discipline and Methodist propriety upon the part of our Methodist brother, President McKinley, in setting the example of tippling before the young and old of the nation.

It does not appear that the well-meaning bigots of the Wilmington conference took ordinary precautions to insure themselves against the sin of bearing false witness. They seem to have grasped eagerly at hearsay reports, and they were satisfied of the alleged truthfulness of a person who confessed that he had played the part of a spy at a dinner where Mr. McKinley was a guest. So they hastened to draft a resolution denouncing, in their peculiar lingo, the President of the United States as a backslider and a "tippler."

The sane men in the conference, including some ministers who are Prohibitionists in politics, made themselves heard at once in opposition to the foregoing resolutions. It was pointed out that the statement that Mr. McKinley drank four kinds of wine at the dinner in question had been denied by the Epworth Herald, a temperance newspaper; that even if the President were guilty of "tippling," it belonged rather to his own pastor at Canton or to the Ohio conference to rebuke and discipline him than to the Methodists of Delaware; that it was unwarranted presumption for this conference to inquire into the Methodism or personal habits of the President of the United States; and, finally, that there was a strongly suspicious flavor of hostile politics in the attempt to bring the subject up at all. Indeed, the Rev. Dr. Compton, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, admitted that the attack on the President originated, so far as he was concerned, in political moves.

This open confession of the fact that the Wilmington conference was being used for political purposes by those personally opposed to Mr. McKinley's reelection seems to have disgusted even the Prohibitionists present. After a bitter debate the resolutions were rejected by a vote of 69 to 47, and thus a representative assembly of a great religious denomination escaped a scandal of narrow spite and hypocrisy.


**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.


# A FIGHTING M'COOK IN A SOLDIERS' HOME

Gen. Edward Moody McCook has been compelled to seek a refuge in the Soldiers' home at Yountville, Cal. He belongs to the "tribe of St. John," of the historic "fighting McCooks," almost a score of whom have been military men of renown. The general is the son of the late John McCook and was born at Steubenville, O., in 1835. The story of his military career is part of the history of the civil war. But the general has been

GEN. EDWARD MOODY M'COOK.

a politician and statesman as well as a soldier. He was the fifth and seventh governor of Colorado, and was active in the territorial legislature of Kansas at the time when the state of Kansas was formed. On the first shot at Sumter he joined the Kansas Legion and sustained the reputation of his family all through the war. As governor of Colorado he displayed exceptional executive ability, and was in large measure responsible for the early growth of the Centennial State. Gen. McCook, in his prosperous days, was an eloquent orator. On the death of Gen. Thomas it was he who delivered the funeral oration.

**Her Lack of Experience.**

The Poet's Wife—They say that poetry is a drug on the market.

The Poet—Nonsense! If you'd ever sold any poetry and bought any drugs you'd know the difference.—Harlem Life.


# COFFEE vs. PREACHER.

**"People Poisoned by Coffee Should Leave It Off."**

"I have been a great coffee drinker for years and it has kept me in a bilious condition, with more or less neuralgia, as the result of general ill-health produced by coffee drinking. I have discovered that coffee is a rank poison to my system. Since we have been using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, we not only find it a delightful beverage, with all the good qualities of coffee, but it has none of the injurious effects.

"Any person suffering from nervous troubles, caused by the poison of coffee, should be able to get rid of the sickness in short order if such a one will leave off the cause and take up Postum Food Coffee. There has been no coffee used in our home for a considerable time.

"People who are poisoned by coffee should leave it off, because when one sins against his body, he dishonors God, 'for our bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost.' It would seem that any one conscious of the bodily distress that coffee brings, would have no trouble in leaving it off when Postum Food Coffee can be secured." Rev. John M. Linn, Pastor M. E. Church, South Corpus Christi, Texas.

# School Teacher's Headache.

It's not a new variety of headache. It's the old pain consequent on conditions which result from study, confinement, and careless eating. It is only one symptom of a derangement of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures headaches by curing the diseases which cause them.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas. "Bowels were irregular, and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing, for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run-down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and did so with such satisfactory results that before finishing the third bottle I felt perfectly able to undertake the duties attending public school life, and contracted to do so. I most heartily advise those suffering with indigestion, and its attendant evils, to give this great medicine a fair trial."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.


# AMERICAN WOMAN NURSED THE BOERS

Now that the air is full of accounts of hospital ships and other merciful organizations in connection with the South African war, it is interesting to recall the fact that the first woman to volunteer as a nurse in what is called the very first skirmish of this war was an American, Mrs. Fletcher Webster Jewell.

In 1895 Mrs. Jewell was residing in Johannesburg, where her husband had large business interests. When a battle between the Boers and the uitlanders became imminent the great body of women and children in that city were sent to places of safety in Natal and Cape Colony. Mr. Jewell refused to sacrifice his business interests by departing, and Mrs. Jewell declined to desert her husband. She was a spectator in some of the exciting scenes in Johannesburg immediately preceding the arrest of Jameson, and when the news of the latter's capture was received she volunteered as a nurse upon learning of the necessity of nurses for the wounded in the improvised hospital at Krugersdorp.

There were 35 wounded Englishmen and four wounded Boers in the hospital, and

MRS. FLETCHER WEBSTER JEWELL (The First American Woman to Volunteer as a Nurse in South Africa.)

to these she ministered until she was relieved by the trained nurses attached to the St. John ambulance corps from Cape Town. She was the only uitlander woman in the hospital.

Immediately afterward Mrs. Jewell accompanied her husband to the United States, and was instrumental in securing the names of a number of public men to a petition for the pardon of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who had been arrested on a charge of treason. This petition they took back to the South African Republic, and, as the accredited agents of the United States government, presented to President Kruger.

Mrs. Jewell is now in Boston, having returned to her native land but a short time ago. She has now in press a novel with scenes laid in South Africa and characters drawn from prominent members of London society. The story is said to be taken from life, and Jameson's raid, hospital experiences and other stirring events are brought in.—Chicago News.


—"Prevention is the best bridle." You can prevent sickness and cure that tired feeling and all blood humors by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla


# THE VALUE OF A STIMULUS

Before Lord Roberts left Cape Town he called into his office a certain colonel, and charged him with a certain mission, relates the New York Post.

"Now, said the chief, "how soon can you put this through? I know you'll do the best you can.'

"Well," replied the colonel, "I'll try to do it in a fortnight."

"Well," Lord Roberts repeated, "I know you will do the very best you can," and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer. Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener.

"Well?" said Kitchener, with business-like abruptness.

"Oh," said the colonel, "I have just seen the chief; he wants me to do so and so."

"When are you going to get it through?"

"Well," said the colonel, "I promised to try and do it in a fortnight."

"Now, colonel," was Kitchener's retort, "if this is not done within a week we shall have to see about sending you home."

And done it was.

**ADAGES.**

Once upon a time a certain man set himself the task of discrediting the adages.

Beginning with the adage that honesty is the best policy, he soon had them all discredited except the adage that no man is ever a hero to his valet.

Here he experienced much difficulty.

During many years he labored, becoming successively champion pugilist, a magazine poet and mayor of the Greater New York, and all in vain.

But it changed in the end that his strenuous life reduced him to penury and he was compelled to be his own valet.

"At last!" cried the man, the next day after this and died happy in the thought of having achieved his purpose.—Detroit Journal.

**Sentiment Aside.**

"My sympathy," he said, "is always with the under dog."

"Yes," she replied, "but did you ever choke an upper dog loose?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

# The Farmstead.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**Worms in Turkeys.**

E. A., Oregon: For the worms in your turkeys, give two doses of santonin, two grains to the dose, six hours apart. Three hours after the second dose is given, administer a dessertspoonful of castor oil to each fowl; or, put 15 drops of turpentine in a pint of water and moisten the feed with it. A remedy given sometimes with good results, is, half a teaspoonful of sulphur to each fowl in feed. The turkeys should be kept in a perfectly dry place when the sulphur is in the system, say for 8 or 10 days.

**To Assist the Ewe.**

L. W. H., Iowa: Ewes that are in good condition usually drop their lambs without difficulty; but there are cases where aid must be given at lambing time. Stewart says: "Sometimes in cases of protracted labor it will be necessary for the shepherd to ascertain if the lamb is in proper position with the forefeet and head first; if it is the ewe may be left alone with safety. If the position is unnatural, help should be given by an experienced shepherd, if his aid can be obtained. It is dangerous for an inexperienced person to assist, lest he may be too hasty and rough in his help. If the lamb is presented in such manner that it cannot be expelled, it should be gently forced back again by some person with a small hand, the hand being smeared with sweet oil. It should then be gently brought into such position that the feet shall be presented first, with the head lying upon them, and not doubled back. If the hind parts are presented, the feet should be gently brought up, after the lamb has been pushed back. If the placenta or afterbirth has not come away in due season, it may be gently pulled by the hand, when it will generally be expelled in a short time. If the ewe is weak, a little warm gruel sweetened and flavored with ginger, may be fed with a spoon or given with a horn." In the case of your ewe, assistance should have been given by manipulating with oiled hand. The opening would soon have enlarged under gentle pressure.

**Scours in Lambs.**

E. F., Indiana: For the scours in your lambs, give this: Powdered chalk, 2 ozs.; powdered ginger, ½ oz.; opium in powder, 1 drachm. Mix in a pint of peppermint tea and give a tablespoonful night and morning. When a more positive astringent action is demanded, add 2 ozs. powdered catechu to the above. Of course, you will have to use more than the above quantity if you have several lambs. You must change the food. Keep the lambs where they will not be exposed to damp or harsh weather. Stop the corn fodder and feed crushed corn and oats and some bran. The lambs must have salt.

**Erythema of the Skin.**

A. L. W., Iowa: You should be positively sure that there are no lice on your mares. Do you have any fowls near where they are kept in the stable? Carefully watch their droppings for worms. The description you give would indicate erythema of the skin, which is liable to occur in spring when the coat is being shed. It will not be proper to give physic, as one of your mares is with foal. Feed bran mashes once a day until the bowels work freely. Make only sufficient mash to be used up clean, as to keep it over it sours, and is injurious. Wash the pail before putting in additional mash. Stop feeding corn or wheat. Do not give a large grain ration on return of mares from work. Give only one or two swallows of water when perspiring or fatigue. Do not give a full supply of water after grain rations. Allow no dried sweat on the skin. Rub the parts that itch with extract of witch hazel, or camphorated spirits.

**Lame in Right Hind Leg.**

J. M. S., Missouri: When a horse puts his hind leg in front of its fellow, the seat of lameness is in or below the hock. The hock joint should be carefully examined; also look for a splint. Splints are common on the forelegs, but they are occasionally found on the hind legs. The usual seat of them is between the common and inner splint bones. A splint only causes lameness when close to the knee on the inside of the leg. If you find a sore spot as indicated, rub in a little of this: Bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well and rub well in once a day for three days, then wash off with soap and warm water. Dry the part and heal with unsalted lard. You should also examine the frog, to be sure that it is perfectly sound. It would be impossible for the editor to give the exact location of the lameness, as a careful personal examination is necessary.

**Cow Will Not Help Herself.**

L. F. Q., Pennsylvania: Your cow no doubt caught cold, which developed into rheumatism. Your treatment was proper. As she now eats well, milks well and seems contented you should give her this to give her strength: Gentian root, 1 oz.; ginger, ½ oz. Give this in a quart of oat meal gruel twice a day for about eight days. Apply this to the joints with gentle and thorough friction: Neat'sfoot oil, 4 ozs.; oil of origanum, 1 oz.; oil of turpentine, 1 oz.; laudanum, 1 oz. After applying this wrap the joints with flannels. A dose of 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre may be given in drinking water once a day for three days with good effect. Give no more physic. If the bowels do not work freely bran mashes may be given until they work naturally. A cow with rheumatism will often lie down and refuse to rise. In such cases the animal must be kept warm and in a dry place, and the bedding frequently changed.

**Part of Udder Hard—Teats Give No Milk.**

E. J. C., Iowa: Your cow has garget. Give her 1 lb. Epsom salts in 2 quarts of warm (not hot) water. Follow this with 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in her drinking water once a day for four days. Bathe the hardened part twice a day for two days with water as hot as the hand will bear, drying well afterward. After the last bathing, rub this on over the indurated or hardened part, with hand friction: Glycerine, 4 ozs.; iodide of potassium, 1 drachm. Dissolve in as little water as is necessary to make the solution. An opening may be made in the teats that do not give milk with a knitting-needle or small, blunt hickory stick. Be careful not to push the needle up into the udder. When an opening is made, inject this into the teat with a small syringe or sewing machine can: A tablespoonful of baking soda dissolved in half a pint of warm water. It may be that all that is needed will be to enlarge the opening in the teat.

**Bitter Milk.**

S. F. H. (no state): Give your cow a pound of Epsom salts in 2 quarts of warm water. After this has operated, give a daily dose of 1 oz. of hyposulphite of soda for two weeks, sprinkled over scalded bran or some cut feed. You should have given your state and town, in addition to your name, to have the name altered.

**Will Not Get Fat—Shakes Feet.**

J. C. C., Ohio: Give the cow 1 lb. of sulphate of magnesia stirred in 2 quarts of warm (not hot) water. After this operates, give this tonic: Powdered gentian, 3 ozs.; powdered bicarbonate of potash, 3 ozs.; powdered capsicum, 1 oz. Mix and divide into 12 powders. Give a powder twice a day before feeding, in a pint of oatmeal gruel. Mix two heaped tablespoonfuls of charcoal with her feed three times a day. Feed bran mashes three times a week. Examine between her claws, to see if they are sound. If there is pain around the joints, rub in sweet oil, 1 pint; oil of turpentine, 1 oz.

**Lampas—Indigestion.**

J. W. L., Nebraska: For the lampas give your eight-years old mare a cathartic of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil in which 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre is stirred. After this operates gently scarify the bars with a sharp knife, and afterward wipe the bars with a small cloth dipped in alum water. This may be repeated after a week's time. Internally give this: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix well, and give in heaping tablespoonfuls twice a day before feeding as a drench, in half a pint of water. Stir well. Give no corn for a month. Feed ground feed for two or three weeks, and give a bran mash once or twice a week. Do not give much cold water at a time.

**Mule Has Dyspepsia.**

E. E. C., Indiana: Take of sulphate of iron, 1½ ozs.; nitrate of potash, 2 ozs.; linseed meal, 2 ozs. Powder and mix. Give a tablespoonful morning and night in the feed. Before commencing the above treatment, give the mule 14 ozs. raw linseed oil. Change the mule's feed. Give no corn for two weeks. Feed at regular hours, and do not give more than three or four swallows of water when the mule is sweating.

**Foot Evil in Cattle.**

D. S. V., Tennessee: If the disease is discovered in its earliest stage, before the pus burrows beneath the horn, clean well between the claws with warm water and soap; then apply carbolic acid, 1 oz.; water, 1 pint. Keep the stable clean, so that the animal may not tramp in its droppings or urine. The disease will then soon disappear. If deep sloughing has taken place the carbolic solution should be used, and a wad of oakum or cotton smeared with pine tar should be secured firmly in the cleft. This can be done by taking a strip of strong cloth three inches wide, passing the middle between the claws, then tying the ends after winding them in opposite directions above the hoof. Sometimes warm poulticing, with oil cake meal is necessary to relieve the fever in the foot. If the pus burrows under the horn its channel must be followed by paring away the horn until the bottom is reached. The after treatment will be the same as that already recommended. If the joint becomes diseased a veterinary surgeon should be called to amputate the toe.

**Lame in Hind Leg.**

T. C. S., Virginia: The editor regrets to say that he cannot tell you positively the precise locality of the lameness. When the hind foot is bent "knuckling," the trouble is likely to be in the foot. In motion, when the toe is brought down first, there may be sprain of the suspensory ligament, or hip joint lameness. In all such cases a careful and thorough examination is necessary. The editor can only aid you in determining the seat of the trouble. If you can certainly find it, he will tell you what to do. Look over the frog, and be sure that it is sound.

**Worms in Horses.**

W. L. Iowa: To expell the large worms of which you speak, give tartar emetic, 1 drachm; powdered ginger, ½ drachm. Make into a ball with linseed meal, and give one every morning for five days on an empty stomach. After the last ball is given, administer a physic of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. After the oil has operated, give this: Bicarbonate of soda, ½ oz.; powdered gentian, ½ oz.; powdered nux vomica, 10 grains, for one dose daily. This should be given as a drench, in half a pint of water. It will tone up the system. Feed at regular hours.

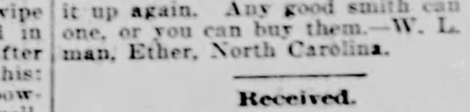
**Lump on Udder—Cancerous Growth.**

E. G. H., Kansas: Give the cow 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for three days. Bathe the lump with water as hot as the hand will bear twice a day for three days; then rub some of this well in with hand friction twice a day: Glycerine, 4 ozs.; iodine, 1 drachm. Stir in just sufficient water to make a solution. If the sore under your cow's eye is of cancerous growth, the sooner you have the part affected dissected out the better. If it is not, by washing it twice a day with tincture of iodine, it will disappear. You should be careful not to let any of the discharge cling to your hands. It will be well for you to have a separate place from your other cows for her to drink.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**To Prevent Cow From Sucking Herself.**

Editor Blade Farmstead:—I noticed in The Blade of the 15th a description of a devise to prevent a cow from sucking herself, and I can give The Blade readers a much more simple way. Take a small piece of iron pipe (ordinary steam pipe), long enough for a bit, and cut screws on both ends, and put on a disk on the ends with a loop or ring, to which fasten a head stall, and put it on after first drilling two or three holes in the bit in line with the loops, so when she sucks she will suck wind in at the ends of the bit and can not get any milk. The holes must be drilled so that she can not close them with her tongue, otherwise it will spoil the results, as sucking wind in at the holes is what prevents her from getting the milk, and she will soon give




it up. I have seen it tried, and it works like a charm. In a month or two it may be taken off, and they are not apt to take it up again. Any good smith can make one, or you can buy them.—W. L. Freeman, Ether, North Carolina.

**Received.**

From New Hampshire College Agricultural station, Durham: The Spiny Elm Caterpillar. By Clarence M. Weed. The Inspection of Fertilizers in 1899. In Co-Operation with the State Board of Agriculture.

Bulletin No. 93. Kansas Agricultural College: Kafir-corn. Manhattan, Kansas.

From New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham: Eleventh Annual Report. By Charles S. Murkland.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Encourage Growth in Pigs.**

Modern swine growers say in order to make a good profit from growing this class of live stock the pigs must be made to weigh from 180 to 200 pounds at eight months of age. That this easily can be done is no longer questioned, but the success of the rapid fattening process depends altogether upon the judgment and intelligence exercised in feeding and caring for pigs after they are old enough to use feed. This is where serious mistakes are frequently made by farmers who have not properly studied the swine in his relation to feed.

As soon as pigs can eat a little corn, and manifest a liking for skim milk and bran, they should be pushed with persistence. The feed should be compounded with a view to securing large bone growth as well as enlargement in muscle and fat. Give charcoal liberally, it is a good medicine for a diseaseless pig or full-grown swine. When clover gets up pretty well give the pigs access to it. See to it that they get plenty of fresh water.

Since it is easier and cheaper to put ten pounds of fat, bone and muscle on a four months' pig than a four-year-old hog there is no room to doubt the wisdom of making the pigs grow as rapidly as possible. It all depends on the feed and feeder, as the speed and power of a locomotive depend upon the coal and water given it by the fireman or feeder. Common sense should serve as the steam gauge, indicating the proper amount of feed best adapted to the needs of the animals.—Farmers' Voice.

**Mating Extends to the Third Egg.**

The influence of a mating will not extend beyond the third egg. If the hens which have been set aside as breeders have been associated with males of another breed or with the males of the same breed of a low class, the effects of the mating will disappear with the third egg. If the hens are all in laying condition this will be at the end of six or seven days. It must not be understood from this that a separation of six or seven days is all that is necessary to overcome the effects of an undesirable mating. Some of the hens may not be laying at the time of mating. There can be no assurance of safety until the third egg is laid, and this may not be the case with an individual or two for ten days or two weeks.

In a case of this kind it is best to make assurance doubly sure by mating up the hens two weeks or even a month before the eggs are to be reserved for hatching.

**AN INQUIRING MIND.**

I wonder if the stars on high
Are worlds just like our own,
I wonder whether by and by
Their secrets will be known.

I wonder if the germ we fear
Is with such power fraught,
And if so small a thing and queer
Has speech or even thought.

And yet like trifles light as air
These questions strange I drop,
And stand and gaze and wonder where
The car is going to stop.
—Washington Star.


There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure by local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

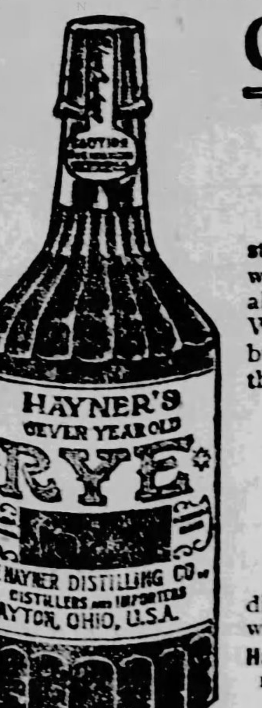
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.



# DIRECT FROM DISTILLER TO CONSUMER

$3.20 FOUR FULL QUARTS Express Prepaid.




*Saving Middlemen's Profits, Preventing Possibility of Adulteration.*

We are distillers with a wide reputation of 30 years' standing. We sell to consumers direct, so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them and we make this offer to get them:

**We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.**

We are the only distillers selling to consumers direct. Others who claim to be are only dealers. Our whiskey has our reputation behind it.

Hayner Distilling Co., 207-213 W. Fifth St., Dayton, O.

References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts, by freight, prepaid.

[The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]



# Dont-Take Any Chances

on an inferior vehicle or harness. Your life and that of your family depends upon their quality and reliability. You can't tell very much about the quality of a vehicle by simply looking at it. The paint and varnish effectually hides the quality of material. Vehicles must be bought largely on faith—faith in the honesty of the manufacturer.

**WE HAVE NO AGENTS**

but have been selling vehicles and harness direct to consumers for twenty-seven years. In fact we are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. These facts speak volumes for the quality of our goods and our method of doing business. You take no chances: we ship our vehicles and harness anywhere for examination and guarantee everything. Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue before buying. IT'S FREE.

No. 606—Canopy-Top Surrey, with side curtains, fenders, lamps, storm apron, sun shade and pole or shafts. Price, $65. As good as sells for $35 more.

No. 75—Single [illegible] harness, with nickel trimmings. Price, $14. Good as usually sells for $20.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

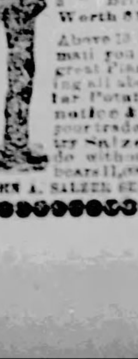


# HANDSOME SILK DRESS FREE

Every one can get a handsome silk dress full 10 to 15 yards length, all desirable shades free. This is no catchpenny scheme, but a straightforward offer for every one to accept. We make our offer as per coupon to all; you can prove the truth of every word by sending your name and address at once, and we will convince you by return mail. We can show proof of thousands of dresses given away. Address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 154 Nassau Street, New York.

COUPON CONDITION.—With your application you must pin this to your name and address and send it with 10 cts., silver or stamps, to help pay advertising expenses and you will receive subscription to our illustrated paper, together with our extra offer of a handsome silk dress, 10 to 15 yards, sent same day coupon is returned. This extraordinary inducement is made because we want a big circulation quick. 5 9.





# FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 10c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 10c Strawberry bears 11,000 quarts twice yearly.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Spelts—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Spelts, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes 35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. H: 494

## SENDING WAR MESSAGES BY THE HELIOGRAPH

The heliograph has played an important part in the Anglo-Boer war since Gen. Methuen reached the Modder river and since Buller's relieving force arrived in the neighborhood of Ladysmith. The illustration shows Col. Hamilton, of Gen. Buller's staff, operating the little instrument by which the light of the sun is used to convey intelligence to points far

distant. Communication between places twenty-five miles apart can be set up by its use. The mirror used has a small eyehole cut into the quicksilver, through which the distant station is located. The mirror disk is turned by means of a Morse key, and in answering the key a dot or dash in the way of a long or short flash is sent out. These flashes are read by the person at the receiving end with the ease of a telegraph operator taking a message. The heliograph was invented in 1821 by Gauss, who used it as a signal in the measurement of angles. The longer the line the larger must be the disk. The longest line thus far observed is 152 miles, which was observed in California, and required a mirror of seventy-seven square inches in area. Ordinary heliographs used on lines less than 50 miles in length are only about two square inches in area. For its successful operation clear atmosphere is necessary. Two hours before sunset is the most favorable time.

## HE WOKE UP SIXTY THOUSAND SOLDIERS

"There never was any question as to the major's bravery," said the colonel at a dinner of veterans last week, "but he never got above the rank of major because he was overzealous. Too much zeal is quite as objectionable as too little and particularly in a volunteer regiment such as ours was. The major had been advanced to his major's commission from the ranks with speed and he really felt that he could give Grant good advice on how the campaign should be directed. He was a military enthusiast and no detail was too small for his attention. He stayed awake nights to plan campaigns. During the fall of '63 our regiment was brigaded with the regulars and our army lines extended some four miles. We had been pushing forward and it was known that the Confederates were in force before us and that a big engagement was near. The troops had been hard pressed and on the night when the major distinguished himself the army, except the pickets, was sleeping the sleep of the tired.

"Our pickets had been re-enforced and thrown far out in front to avoid a surprise. Our regiment was on the advanced line. The major had just received his commission and as he awoke about 1 o'clock in the morning to think about it he wondered how he might show that he was worthy of his trust. Why not test his regiment by a false alarm? The more the major thought of this the better it appeared and at 2 o'clock in the morning he tried it. He fired several shots from his revolver, started a cry to arms, and then with his watch in his hand timed the sleepy men as they turned out, half dressed, and fell in by companies. The uproar was great and it became greater. Drums rattled on either side of our regiment and far away in the distance. Regiment after regiment was formed and orderlies began to dash up and down the lines looking for information from headquarters. The major had not noticed the tumult around him. He was too busy timing his own regiment and complimenting the companies which turned out promptly. I had been aroused from a sound sleep when an orderly came to my tent for information.

"'This looks like an attack in force, colonel,' he said.

"I rushed out to find half of the regiment formed and the major in full uniform beaming on the men.

"'What is the alarm, major?' I asked.

"'I was just testing the men, colonel.'

"'Is there no attack?'

"'No, just a false alarm which I got up for practice,' said the major.

"The major swore that he would prefer charges against me for the language which I used, but he never did. Message after message came to me from headquarters three miles away asking where the enemy was attacking and in what form. I got tired explaining that my major had been merely testing my men with a false alarm. From headquarters down to the smallest drummer every man in that army cursed the major. Nearly 60,000 tired men had been awakened in the middle of the night by his false alarm. His name became known all over the lines the next day. The major made no charges against me and fortunately for him he got off with a severe calling down from headquarters. He fought bravely to the end of the war, but his chance for promotion had been lost by his zeal, which was great."—New York Sun.

### WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

### BOER WAR NAMES.

"Talana Elanda Smith" and "Belmontina Grasspana Modderriva Brown" are names which have been given to babies in Cape Colony. A Boer named Troskie has had his son baptized Immanuel Kruger Steyn Triomphus—a combination "sacred and profane."—London Star.

### He Wished To Be Sure.

"They say," said the landlady, "that a piece of steak dropped into liquid air can be broken with a hammer."

"Steak like this?" asked the sandy-whiskered boarder, in a tone of mild astonishment.—Indianapolis Press.

## Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

From Capetown to Ladysmith!

These few words name a book which contains the unfinished record of the South African war—unfinished because the hand, with its guiding power, the brain, which wrote so many pages and then paused, are stilled in death.

George W. Steevens, one of the most brilliant of journalists, went to South Africa last October, to do for his paper there what he had done in India and in Egypt, namely to flash before the world of English readers the story of the struggle for British supremacy as it progressed, by a series of vivid pen-pictures which none knew better how to draw than he. In a few strong, terse sentences he had the power to make one see what he saw, and just as it impressed his own vision.

It was here that the end came to the life of this brilliant man, here, where at the call of duty, he shared the peril and discomforts of his soldier countrymen and the people of Ladysmith. Not, however, until he had told the most there was to tell, did the pen fall from his hand, when he was wearied beyond measure and sick with enteric fever. And here he died while still young and strong and hopeful, leaving others to tell the rest of the story.

Dodd, Mead and Company are the publishers of From Capetown to Ladysmith

The second and third volumes of W. H. Fitchett's great work, entitled How England Saved Europe, have come from the press of Charles Scribner's sons leaving but one more to complete what will, without doubt, be a standard history, and forming a part of every good library. For although the writer is imbued with thorough love and admiration for his own country, he has endeavored to be accurate with his enthusiasm, and when this is true, the latter does not diminish the pleasure and profit of the reading, but rather contributes to its fascination.

In the second volume is told the story of Nelson and the struggle for the sea. It opens with the disastrous march of the French back from Acre to Egypt, a march which was attended with extreme suffering, suggesting "the retreat from Moscow translated into terms of heat. Thirst took the place of the frost, and plague of the Cossacks."

The description of the way that Bonaparte became First Consul, with despotic powers which Louis XIV might have envied, is a striking one. This is followed by the details of the failures and disasters of the British army on land during the first eight years of the war, the statesmen seeming unable to use it, the generals to lead it to victory.

This volume closes with a vivid story of the means by which Lord Cochrane, with his fire ships destroyed in the Basque Roads, what, in a sense was the last fleet of France, a feat which brought him only humiliation at the hands of the politicians of his country.

The third volume takes up the War in the Peninsula, beginning the story with the relations of Napoleon with Spain, in which he pretended to be the friend of that nation, while in reality he was plotting the overthrow of the government, and to compel it to become French in order to make a part "of the Continental sysem." The volume closes with The Storming of San Sebastian, which was finally won at a great cost by the British under the Duke of Wellington.

A book which cannot fail to prove of value to those persons who are about entering into public service is one entitled, How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination, by Francis E. Leupp. Mr. Leupp was formerly editor of Good Government, published in Washington, D. C., and is, therefore, well qualified for the work he has done in this volume. He has given a full description of what is required from an applicant for a government position, and many other things desirable to know.

A description of applications, etc., follows, with the range of subjects of which a knowledge is necessary, the whole concluding with some recent questions and answers.

The volume is published by Hinds & Noble, Cooper Institute, New York.

"The sprawling thing upon the beach lay where it had fallen, one eye buried in the ashes of the prophet's fires, the other staring unwinkingly into the blinding starlight that hid the red dory."

The above gives an idea of a portion of the horrors contained in a story called Doomsday, which is one of two tales appearing in the book, entitled, Passengers, written by Myles Hemenway. Every disgusting phase of degraded human beasts is carefully portrayed. Scenes of violence and loathsome details run riot throughout the story and it is a pity that a brilliant author should so prostitute his talents, and a wonder that the reputable house of Small, Maynard and Company would accept and publish so revolting a work. Boston.

The extension of a railroad which promises to bring up the value of a certain tract of land to a fabulous sum is what caused all the trouble in Robert W. Chamber's latest novel, entitled The Cambric Mask.

There is an unexpected surprise in the denouement, and the narrative, which is essentially a man's story, goes with a rush from the opening chapter. The White Cap episode is rather shopworn, but is distinctly American as are the scenes, events and people, the greater number of whom speak in the American vernacular peculiar to the uneducated and vulgar.

The book is over-rich in villains, considering there is only one hero to down them all, and the whole party of conspirators sets upon the beleaguered man who preserves a cool and quiet calm in face of every threatened peril. As the hero of a novel John Sark is a success, but as a man he is too appallingly near perfection to be possible to real life. Some fine bits of description stand out like jewels in the pages of the novel, and the tale is told in a "straight-from-the-shoulder" sort of way that carries with it more than a suggestion of humor.

Published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

A stirring story of adventure is one entitled A Maker of Nations, by Guy Boothby, which comes from the Appletons, one full of dramatic situations which are yet not, by any means, impossible. It tells the reader of how one Dick Durrington, once a gentleman, later a notorious gambler and the finest pistol shot in Europe, and still full of noble impulses, becomes involved in a plot to overturn a South American republic.

While there is nothing especially new in the plot of its development, The Maker of Nations is yet an entertaining story, with the interest kept up through all of the chapters to the very end. The characters, with the exception of the heroine who is rather shadowy, are clearly defined, especially that of Spielman, the unprincipled promoter of revolutionary disturbances.

D. Appleton & Company, New York.

A new edition of the English novel, Lying Prophets, by Eden Phillpots, is issued by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

From a literary standpoint this book is a fine piece of work and filled with a wealth of beautiful descriptions of the country where the action of the story takes place. The characters are well drawn and sharply differentiated, each of them standing out distinct in their own personalities, while the many tales of old Cornish folk-lore are an attractive feature.

A posthumous first book is Geber, written by Kate A. Benton, who passed from the world before the volume was given to the public. Jessie Benton Fremont, in the preface, states that the story grew out of a poem which Mrs. Benton had planned to write, but her researches drew out such a wealth of material that the possibilities of a novel were developed. The work has not been edited or revised, and is published just as it was written, taking the reader back 1,100 years to the romantic times of the Arabian Nights.

The novel is not one which is likely to appeal to the popular fancy, but regarding it from its literary side alone, it is a remarkable achievement which evidently required great thought and study on the part of the writer. Published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York.

### Books Received.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

Enoch Willoughby. By James A. Wickersham. $1.50.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

Charlemagne. By H. W. Carless Davis, M. A. $1.50; and

Modern Spain. By Martin A. S. Hume. $1.50.

From Small, Maynard & Company, Boston:

Passengers. By Miles Hemenway. $1.25

From Harper & Brothers, New York:

The Story of the Boers. By C. W. Van Der Hoogt. $1;

The Rebel. By H. B. Marriott Watson. $1.50;

The Nicaragua Canal. By W. E. Simmons. $1.25; and

Life of William H. Seward. Two vols By Frederic Bancroft.

From George M. Hill Co., Chicago:

Questions of Conscience. By Antoinette Van Hoesen.

From F. M. Buckles & Company, New York:

The Greatest Gift. By A. W. Marchmont. $1.25.

From G. W. Dillingham Co., New York:

The Stateroom Opposite. By Arthur Henry Veysey. 50 cents; and

The Veil Withdrawn. By Berton J. Maddox. $1.25.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## A MOTHER'S STORY.

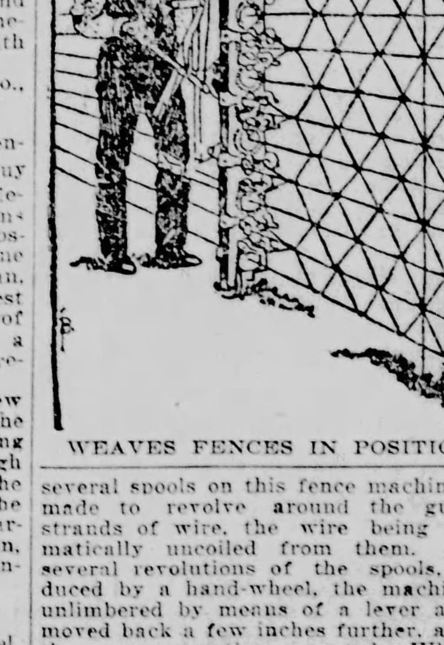
### Tells About Her Daughter's Illness and How She was Relieved—Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

"MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you about my daughter. She is nineteen years old and is flowing all the time, and has been for about three months. The doctor does her but very little good, if any. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I want your advice before beginning its use. I have become very much alarmed about her, as she is getting so weak."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., May 21, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit my daughter has received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After beginning the use of your medicine she began to mend rapidly and is now able to be at her work. Her menses are regular and almost painless. I feel very thankful to you and expect to always keep your Vegetable Compound in my house. It is the best medicine I ever knew. You have my permission to publish this letter if you wish, it may be the means of doing others good."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., September 18, 1899.

## THIS MACHINE WEAVES WIRE FENCES

Since the use of wire fences in one form or another has become so great on our western plains, in Australia and South Africa, the development of machines for their construction has been brought to a high state of perfection. Our illustration, which represents an improved wire-fence weaving machine, shows quite clearly how a strong and serviceable fence may be constructed in position very rapidly and cheaply. The horizontal strands of wire are at first attached to a post and threaded through the several guides on the weaving machine and continued to a movable standard some distance farther along. The weaving machine carries a number of spools of wire, and when it is started in operation the weaving of the fence progresses rapidly in the form shown. The



WEAVES FENCES IN POSITION.

several spools on this fence machine are made to revolve around the guiding strands of wire, the wire being automatically uncoiled from them. After several revolutions of the spools, produced by a hand-wheel, the machine is unlimbered by means of a lever and is moved back a few inches further, and at the same operation repeated. When a sufficient length of fence has been woven a post is placed in position and the wire fence attached to it, when the standard carrying the foundation wire is moved along for another length.—Chicago News.

### Poetry.

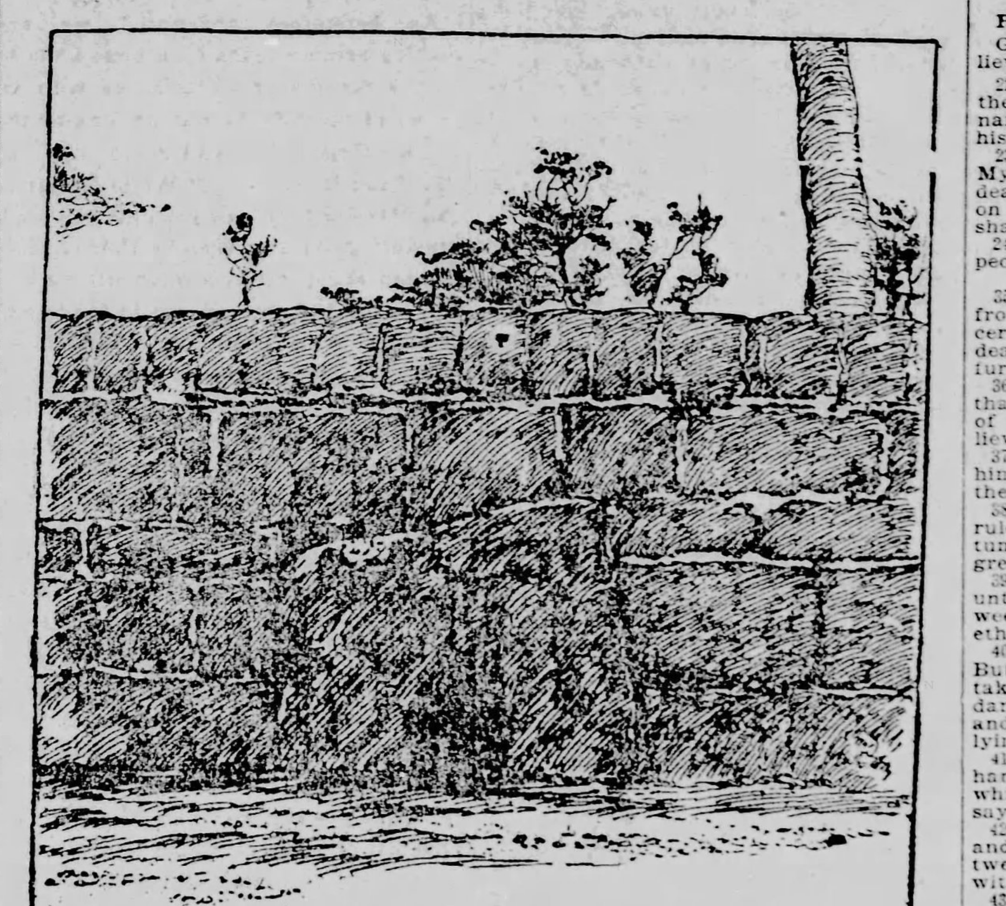
"Love!" he cried, in rapture. "With what poetry does it fill the otherwise dull life of mankind!"

And yet the beautiful young girl was not altogether reassured.

"With what poetry, indeed?" she mused, anxiously. "Browning, Richard Watson, Gilder or Amelie Rives."

Of course, she could not immolate her ideals, even upon the altar of Eros.—Detroit Journal.

## CURIOUS STONE USED IN LONDON'S PLAGUE



One of the most curious stones of England forms part of a wall at Upton, near Chester. It is merely a large, flat stone, with a hole in the center. Centuries ago it stood just outside of London, and formed the socket for a cross. The coming of the Great Plague, in 1665, found the cross demolished and only its foundation remaining. To this stone the country people around the stricken city brought their produce for the city people and left it in the night. They also filled the hole in the center of the stone with vinegar. In the daytime the city folks came to the stone, took away the produce and left the money in the vinegar, so that it would not infect the farmers with the plague.

In those dread times many rich people left their houses and lived on ships anchored in the Thames, hauling up their provisions from boats. Many poorer persons lived on boats, especially the water men, and went into the city for provisions as seldom as possible. Enormous coal fires were kept burning in various parts of the city for three days, but it took the big fire of September, 1666, to wipe out the plague thoroughly.

## IN MEXICO.

TAhe cactus towers straight and tall,
Through fallow fields of chaparral;
And here and there, in paths apart,
A dusky peon guides his cart,
And yokes of oxen journey slow,
In Mexico.

And oft some distant tinkling tells
Of muleteers, with wagon bells,
That jingle sweet across the maze,
And green agave stalks that raise
Rich spires of blossoms row on row,
In Mexico.

Upon the whitened city walls
The golden sunshine softly falls,
On archways set with orange trees,
On paved courts and balconies,
Where trailing vines toss to and fro,
In Mexico.

And patient little donkeys fare
With laden saddle bags, and bear
Through narrow ways quaint water jars,
Wreathed round with waxen lily stars,
And scarlet poppy buds that blow,
In Mexico.

In liquid syllables, the cries
Of far fruit venders faintly rise;
And under thick palmetto shades,
And down cool covered colonnades,
The tides of traffic gently flow,
In Mexico.

When twilight falls, more near and clear
The tender southern skies appear,
The down green slopes of blooming limes,
Come cascades of cathedral chimes;
And prayerful figures worship low,
In Mexico.

A land of lutes and witching tones,
Of silver, onyx, opal stones;
A lazy land, wherein all seems
Enchanted into endless dreams;
And never any need they know,
In Mexico.

Of life's unquiet, swift advance;
But slipped into such gracious trance,
The restless world speeds on, unfelt,
Unheeded, as by those who dwelt
In olden ages, long ago,
In Mexico.

—Evaleen Stein.

## SENATOR CLARK'S SINGING PROTEGE

The most interesting young lady in Washington to-day is the beautiful young French-Canadian girl who may one day—if the gossips are to be believed—become the wife of senator Willam A. Clark.

She is Miss Ada La Chappelle, who has resided with her mother and family in a small town in Montana, adjacent to Butte. Her mother is in moderate circumstances, but as she is a widow with

MISS ADA LA CHAPPELLE.

a large family of little ones, she had not the money to cultivate her elder daughter's beautiful voice as it deserved.

Some one told her of the generosity of the copper king of Butte. She told him her story and the outcome is that Miss La Chappelle is now in Washington under the direction of the ablest teachers which the capital city can muster.

Miss L Chappelle is about 17, tall, dark and slender, with a typical French face.

She came to Washington last fall and until Christmas studied at the Forest Glen seminary, about three miles from the city. She left not only her mother and sisters and brothers in her Montana home, but also a young man to whom she was supposed to be engaged to be married.

The young man is a lawyer in Butte, and when Senator Clark became interested in the girl he sympathized with the youth also. A partnership in a leading firm was provided for him. He was here at Christmas to visit Miss La Chappelle.

She will remain in Washington until next autumn, when she will go to Paris and study under the best histrionic and musical masters which the unlimited means of Senator Clark can command. The senator is profoundly interested in her career.

Chin Pimples

are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

## A ROMANCE OF THE WINTER LINKS

Alva Andrews, having watched the few flying snowflakes all the morning, announced after luncheon that she intended to go over to the golf links that afternoon.

Arnold Warner loved her, but they had separated—why, none could tell.

Alva had gone out upon the links one afternoon to play a game of winter golf, and when she reached the summer-house at the end of the halfway course she had seen Arnold sitting in the summer-house with a lady. It needed no second glance

SHE ENTERED THE SUMMER HOUSE TO FIND ARNOLD LYING ON THE FLOOR.

to show her that the lady was young and good-looking, nor did she need to look again to see that Arnold was talking very earnestly to the young lady.

Now, as Alva had secretly become engaged to Arnold only the evening before, this conduct seemed to her strange and unbecoming. Therefore, after watching the two in the summer-house a minute, she turned and drove her ball down the hill, not heeding Arnold's frantic shout to wait a minute.

That evening, when Arnold called, Alva was too indisposed to see him. And when he wrote her a frantic note next day, she replied coldly that she did not know when she would have an evening disengaged.

To all this Arnold protested wildly, but without avail, and the climax finally came when Alva sent Arnold's letter back unopened.

So it was with no happy heart that Alva drove her ball over the links this January day.

She had descended into the valley, crossed the frozen stream, and climbed up the other hill, and so absorbed was she that she did not notice that she was nearing the rustic summer-house, now lightly piled with falling snow.

Suddenly she stopped, hearing her name called. "Alva, Alva," came to her in quick masculine tones.

Again the voice came, "Alva," but more faintly, and then Alva realized that it was the voice of Arnold in distress.

Quickly running up the hill, she entered the summer-house to find Arnold lying on the floor, his leg twisted helplessly under him and his head resting heavily on his arm. On all sides the wind swept into the unprotected little arbor and Alva saw that Arnold must have been cruelly exposed to the cold.

She stripped off her golf cape and spread it over him, then with hasty hands she tore the old awnings from the arbor and made a still better protection for him.

It seemed hours to Alva before she could bring help, and an eternity before Arnold got well. The fall had been a severe one; how it happened on the treacherous ice on the hilltop Arnold could never exactly tell. But he blessed the day, for it gave him an opportunity to learn to know and love Alva as he had never done before.

One day, nearly two months afterward, Arnold and Alva sat on a rustic seat on the well-remembered hill.

"To think that here I nearly lost you and then won you again," said Arnold looking at Alva, mischievously, "and all because you were jealous of my young Aunt Nan. But it afterward gave me a chance to learn what a dear little wife I would have some day."—Columbus Press Post.

### Not Allowed To Escape.

"Professor, are you ready?" asked his friend, opening the door of his study and putting his head inside the room.

"Ready?" echoed the absent-minded man at the desk. "Ready for what?"

"Your wedding, of course! Have you forgotten you are to be married at 8 o'clock this evening?"

"I knew," muttered the professor, struggling with his reverie and looking in the pigeonholes before him for his hat and overcoat, "I knew I had an engagement of some kind for 8 o'clock. I'll be ready in a moment."—Chicago Tribune.

### A Woman's Reason.

"Katherine is so high-tempered that she never reads a novel through."

"Pray, tell me, what has her temper to do with her novel-reading?"

"Why, she gets mad at some character in the book and throws it in the fire."—Detroit Free Press.

## The Sunday School.

LESSON 3, APRIL 15, 1900.

### The Daughter of Jairus Raised.

Mark v:22-24, 35-43.

Read Mark v:25-34. Memory verses 39-42.

Golden Text—Be not afraid, only believe.—Mark v:36.

22. And, behold, there cometh one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet,

23. And besought him greatly, saying, My little daughter lieth at the point of death: I pray thee, come and lay hands on her, that she may be healed; and she shall live.

24. And Jesus went with him; and much people followed him, and thronged him.

. . . . . . . .

35. While he yet spake, there came from the ruler of the synagogue's house certain which said, Thy daughter is dead; why trouble thou the Master any further?

36. As soon as Jesus heard the word that was spoken, he saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Be not afraid, only believe.

37. And he suffered no man to follow him, save Peter, and James, and John the brother of James.

38. And he cometh to the house of the ruler of the synagogue, and seeth the tumult, and them that wept and wailed greatly.

39. And when he was come in, he saith unto them, Why make ye this ado, and weep? the damsel is not dead, but sleepeth.

40. And they laughed him to scorn. But when he had put them all out, he taketh the father and the mother of the damsel, and them that were with him, and entereth in where the damsel was lying.

41. And he took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi; which is, being interpreted, Damsel, (I say unto thee), arise.

42. And straightway the damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the age of twelve years. And they were astonished with a great astonishment.

43. And he charged them straitly that no man should know it; and he commanded that something should be given her to eat.

### The Lesson in Every Day Life.

And he went with him (V. 25). Some men have courage to "stand by a friend" when they happen to be at his side in his troubles, but are not brave and true enough to deliberately go with him as he enters them. It costs a big effort to march voluntarily into any kind of trouble. And yet a recent number of the Yale Alumni Weekly tells of three college men in Honolulu who deliberately went among the people infected by the bubonic plague, to see if they could not save some of them. They were Carter of '88, Galt of '89 and Hemenway of '97. Jesus was, no doubt, a "stand-by-you friend," but what was still better, he was a "go-with-you friend." When we get so brave and true that we will rush into danger and trouble to help a friend just as impulsively as we will rush out to help ourselves, we shall come pretty near being like Jesus. All you needed to say to him was "Help!" and he was at your side in a minute.

Fear not, only believe (V. 36). What a grand thing it is to inspire courage in faint hearts! You have to be brave and strong to do it. Just as they came up in front of a stuffed tiger in the museum, Tom said to his little brother, "D-d-d-don't b-b-be afraid, D-d-dan!" When, however, he was out sailing with his Uncle Frank, and the big waves came gnashing their teeth behind him, his Uncle Frank roared in a big bass voice: "Don't be scared, little man. I can take her through a bigger sea than this," there was something in the very tones of his voice and the gleam of his white teeth through his spray-wet whiskers that made little Dan feel as safe as if he was in his trundle bed. Cowards can never inspire hope. But when lion-like Phil Sheridan rode down to Winchester, shouting to his men "Fear not!" they took courage from his valor. Be a hope-inspirer. Be a courage-bringer. I can imagine how those calm words of Jesus put new strength into Jairus. His heart stopped its wild beating, his lip stopped trembling, he straightened up and walked forward as calm and quiet as Jesus himself.

The child is not dead, but sleepeth (v. 39). "God's finger touched him, and he slept." "God giveth quietness at last." "A few feet underground reigns so profound a quietness, and yet so much tumult on the surface!" "The eyes of our souls only then begin to see when our bodily eyes are closing." "Death is the waiting-room wherein we robe ourselves for immortality." We all of us know that such words of the great thinkers are true. And yet we tremble. Let us school ourselves to think of death as sleep. Nothing can be more ignoble than for us to fear death ourselves, or permit little children to grow up in fear of it. Let us not scorn or defy it, but respect and love and even welcome it. "If this is death, it is sweet," said Mr. Moody a few minutes before the end.

They laughed him to scorn (v. 40). Not to self-scorn. No sneer or ridicule ever disturbed the calm and confident mind of Jesus Christ. Ridicule is as dreadful to a coward as it is despicable to a hero. "They deride you," said the friends of Diogenes when his listeners laughed. "But I am not derided," he replied. Ridicule bounds off from a brave man like hailstones off a roof. No boy is safe who is afraid to be laughed at. If you are afraid of laughter, scourge yourself out of that miserable cowardice. Men can learn to look down the throats of cannons without fear. Surely you can learn not to be afraid of the laughter of fools. I say fools, for wise men never ridicule. —Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in S. S. Times.

### "Of a Good Beginning

Cometh a good end." When you take Hood's Sarsaprilla to purify your blood you are making a good beginning and the good end will be health and happiness. This medicine cures all humors of the blood, creates a good appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts vigor and vitality to the whole system. It is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

## IROQUOIS MASK FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

The Iroquois Indians made queer uses of false faces. Some of their hideous masks are still preserved. They were

worn by a false-face band, which by ceremony and dances sought to propitiate bad spirits that were called "false faces," because they were supposed to have faces only and no other human attributes. The Iroquois thought this band, by worshipping the false faces, could arrest pestilence and cure disease.

### Giving It a Name.

"If our new girl really likes us as much as she says she does, I don't understand why she breaks so many plates."

"Evidently it's only a platonic affection."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

## FAR-OFF MISSION FOR ESKIMOS

### At Point Barrow, Alaska, Most Northern Land on the Continent.

The rough and picturesque mission school and church at Point Barrow, Alaska, has unusual interest from the fact that it stands on the northern portion of land on the American continent, and marks the end of civilization in the arctic region, says the New York Mail and Express. The site was selected by the United States bureau of education for a school, the funds for the establishment of which were contributed by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, of this city, who founded similar missions at Sitka and other points in the territory. This sta-

ESKIMO MISSION SCHOOL AT POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

tion, next to Uppernavik, Greenland, is the most northerly mission in the world. It is securely built of huge logs, having double walls to secure against the intense arctic cold.

The government annually appropriates $50,000 for educational work in Alaska. The field is a large one, as arctic and sub-arctic Alaska cover an area equal to that of England, Scotland, France and Germany combined. Some 20,000 to 30,000 Eskimos, with their families, dwell in scattered communities in this immense frozen region. They are in a primitive and ignorant state, bordering almost upon barbarism. Government and mission schools are gradually lifting them step by step upward in the scale of civilization.

The mental condition of the people may be learned from the following statement of one of the mission teachers:

"After the age of 4 is reached no parent is able to tell the age of his children, and they are not positively certain beyond 3 years, so that the classification by ages in the school is mere guesswork. Knowledge of the past is summed up in the single word 'I-pan-ee,' which may be yesterday or 10,000 years ago, or any indefinite period. Five seems to be the basis and almost the extent of their mathematical comprehension, and beyond the limit of 15 the best of them become confused.

"The daily attendance at the mission varies from 75 to 100, depending on the conditions of travel, as many of the children come on dog sleds from points 25 to 50 miles distant. Lamps are required in the schoolhouse during the long, dark arctic night, which extends from November to February. The winter weather ranges from 27 to 42 degrees below zero.

"The school being established among a wild people, who could not comprehend the use of language, the teachers began their school work by teaching the Eskimo children names of the most important objects in daily use and training them in English equivalents. From words they proceed to phrases and from phrases to sentences, teaching them to translate Eskimo into English and vice versa. They gradually added English letters and numbers together with some elementary geography and arithmetic.

"The teachers announce that they never had more quickly intelligent pupils than these wild Eskimos of the north. At the beginning of the school year only a few could count ten in a blundering fashion and nine-tenths of the pupils knew no English whatsoever. At the close of the first school year they could count up to 1,000, write and read simple English words and knew a little of geography.

"The Eskimos inhabit houses that are built partly under ground for warmth. The upper portion is roofed over, supported by rafters of whale jaws and ribs. In the spring these cave-like houses become too damp to live in. Then they erect a summer dwelling upon the top of the winter one. The summer house consists of walrus hides stretched over a wooden frame, making a room from ten to fifteen feet square. These summer houses are fastened to rocks with rawhide ropes to prevent them from being blown down. The entrance is through an oval hole in the walrus hide about two feet above the floor.

"The teachers at Point Barrow are completely isolated from the outside world. Once a year the curtain is lifted and they receive their annual supplies, letters, papers, etc., and then it shuts down and they are closed in for another twelve months."

## RECORD VOYAGE WAS NEVER BROKEN

The current issue of the Syren and Shipping, of London, in an appreciative article on the efforts now being made in the United States to restore American shipping to its place on the high seas, refers to the record trip of the American clipper ship Dreadnaught, from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in nine days seventeen hours, as a performance "which no sailing ship in the world's history has ever put to shame."

Captain S. Samuels, who commanded the Dreadnaught on that memorable voyage, and for whom the ship was built by Governor Morgan and other New York capitalists, is one of the proprietors of the Marine Journal.—New York Commercial.

### This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

### PRINCESS WHO CAN COOK.

It would be hard to find in all Germany a Princess who is not a good cook and housekeeper. Empress Augusta Victoria took lessons in cooking when she was a young girl. Grand Duchess Louise of Baden told her only daughter, Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince of Sweden, never to forget that "every woman, whether she lives in a palace or a cottage, should be a careful housekeeper and a perfect cook."—New York Telegram.

### High Aspirations.

"I wish I knew how to manage my husband."

"Why don't you make him think he is having his own way?"

"Oh, I do! But I want him to think that I think he is having his own way."—Brooklyn Life.

### Big Drop in Sewing Machines.

We are sending Sewing Machines out to any address on free three months' trial, making such liberal terms and special new prices, so much lower than any other house ever thought of naming, that our offer will surprise you. For free new Sewing Machine catalogue and special offers, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HORSE RACING. A well known layer of odds (bookmaker) on the Metropolitan Race Tracks will accept amounts of $100 and upwards to be used cooperatively. Paid investors over 300 per cent last season. Write for particulars. P. O. Box 1374 New York.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 620 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

PATENTS Walton & Co. Att'ys, Washington, D. C. Late Examiners U. S. Patent Office. Book and information free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STARK TREES best by test—74 YEARS. We PAY CASH WEEKLY WANT MORE SALESMEN Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo; Dansville, N. Y.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Bigger Catalogue. Send 2c stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. CARDS

UNION SOLDIERS

Who homesteaded less than 160 acres prior to June 22, 1874, I want to buy their additional right. Address S. B. WILLOCK, 445 Sheidley bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

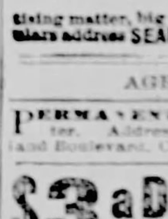
THIS BICYCLE, $——

For a lower price than any house dare advertise. Such a bicycle bargain as you could not get elsewhere. Our free trial offer and our pay after received proposition. Cut this ad out and mail to... SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

$14 ... IT COSTS NOTHING to try our Sewing Machines. We ship direct from factory to consumer. Save agents profits. 30 days free trial. 117,500 sold. Warranted 20 Years. All attachments free.

$40.00 Arlington for... $14.
$45.00 Arlington for... $16.
$60.00 Kenwood for... $21.
Other Machines at $8, $9 & $11.

Illustrated catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once for our special freight offer. Address, CASH BUYERS' UNION 158-164 W. VanBuren St., B 56, Chicago, Ill.



Moving Pictures

And other Complete Public Exhibition Outfits for $23.75, $54.50 and up. $5.00 to $100.00 (without experience) being made by hundreds. We furnish complete Outfits, Instruction Book, Advertising matter, big posters, tickets, etc. For full particulars address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

PERMANENT employment summer and winter. Address National Portrait Co., 118 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 23, DETROIT, MICH.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES Secret to develop your bust six inches FREE. Zanesmetto Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that has no failures and CANNOT FAIL —Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANCER IS CURABLE Write for Free Book on HOME TREATMENT. No Knife, Plaster or Pain. 18 MASON MEDICAL CO., 121 W. 42d St., New York

MAKE A TEST FOR YOURSELF

Many persons are afflicted with kidney disease and know it, but many do not. I have a delicate urinary test that will be sent free, so any one can determine their condition. FRANK J. WRAY, M. D., 101 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

ASTHMA Trial Package of three special medicines Dr. W. K. Walrath, Box 622 Adams, N. Y. FREE OF COST

HINDERCORNS The only sure cure for corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Don't bother about suffering with corns on your feet when you can remove them so easily with HINDERCORNS. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of 15 cts. by Hiscox & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

CURES SYPHILIS

A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with Syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address State Medical Institute, 167 Electron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., to-day for a free trial package.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured without the use of Mercury by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND. Full information and a bottle for trial sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

BLOOD POISON

Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1717 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

ASTHMA FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's Sure Botanic Cure for the disease, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out 50,000 Bottles free by mail to Sufferers, to prove the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card. Address, The KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....................Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

**CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000**


### OUR BICYCLE BARGAIN.

Elsewhere we make a bicycle offer, which will be open for but a short time. The wheel is a good, strong roadster, well built, of the latest pattern, and is worth much more than the price we ask. Read the advertisement, and if you want the best wheel in the United States for the money, send in your order very promptly. Where else can you buy a guaranteed wheel for twenty dollars?

### PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT.

The New York Evening Post has been for years the common scold of the American journalistic family. It assumes to itself a plane far above that of frail humanity, and its criticism of men and measures is always severe and unsparing. Especially has it been a most bitter critic of the Republican party in general, and of the present Republican administration in particular. From the President down, the Post has applied the lash with undiscriminating vigor.

Hence we are justified in the belief that Secretary of State Hay scored a most notable triumph in his successful negotiations with the six powers regarding the "open door" in Chinese trade, when we find the Post decelaring that he made "a great stroke," and agreeing with the London Times that it is "a signal success for American diplomacy." Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed, and this is what the Sir Hubert of the Post has to say of Mr. Hay's achievement:

From the diplomatic point of view the negotiation appears simplicity itself. No treaties; just an exchange of official notes. No alliances; no playing off of one Power against another; simply a quiet inclusion of them all in a common policy. This is simple enough, but so is any feat of skill when you know how to do it. It took high talent to arrive at the novel conception, and delicate tact to press its acceptance. Both design and execution have been masterly. If the plan of negotiating treaties had been elected, months or years would have been consumed, and a jealous and mischief-making Senate would have spoiled the work in the end. As it is, Mr. Hay lays before Congress a completed transaction. The Senate can neither add to it nor take from it—neither make nor mar it. It is fait accompli.

And the Secretary displayed the nicest skill in urging his project simultaneously upon the various Powers. His clever proviso that no agreement should be binding unless assented to by all, led all the chancelleries to agree almost before they knew it. Great Britain was, of course, willing to promise the open door; it is her historic and invariable policy. But Germany? Well, Von Bulow may have thought it safe to make a promise contingent on France's acceptance, which might never be given. The French Foreign Office may have counted on Russian reluctance; Count Muravieff on Japanese aversion, and so on around the circle. In the end, Mr. Hay appeared smiling with his whole sheaf of acceptances, and the thing was done. It was an exceedingly daring and skillful stroke of diplomacy.

We agree most fully and most heartily with the Post; but our surprise is none the less that it should take so reasonable and clear a view of the value of Mr. Hay's work. The seven greatest powers of the world have guaranteed that any one who desires to embark in trade with China shall not be subjected to discrimination. He will pay no higher duties, no more harbor dues, no other railway charges, than any and all of his competitors. And every American will heartily agree also with the Post when it declares this to be "a noble work of peace," and with its concluding remark: "Mr. Hay has extended the saying that he serves his party best who best serves his country, and converted it into the larger truth that he serves his country best who best serves the whole world."

### NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

One of the immediate effects of the new financial law is the organization already of nearly 400 new national banks, most of them in small towns in the great western and southern agricultural sections. These banks will be of great benefit to the communities in which they are located, and will educate the people out of some of the erroneous notions they have with regard to the banking business.

A bank's only business is to receive deposits and to loan money to men requiring it in the carrying on of trade or industry. When people learn by actual experience the methods of sound banking, there will be less demagogic gabble about them. They will learn that the man who lonas money is quite as useful and as good a citizen as the man who borrows it. They will understand that interest is the rent paid for money, and quite as justifiable as paying rent for a house and lot, or for a farm, or paying hire to a workman.

The Brosius bill, now pending in congress, is a measure to give greater safety to national banks, and one which is needed. One of its main provisions prohibits any national bank from making loans to its directors. This is commended by experience. Within the past 35 years, 330 national banks have failed in the United States. Nearly half of these were wrecked either by loans to directors or mismanagement by the officers. But not a note-holder lost a penny, because of the admirable provision of the law for securing the redemption of the notes, through the deposit of United States bonds in the treasury. The Brosius bill also provides for closer inspection and sharper supervision, and will tend to make the national banking system safer and better.

Joubert is dead, and Cronje a prisoner. The two most noted, and probably the most capable leaders are lost to the Boer cause. It remains to be seen whether a hero fitted to the exigency will arise to manage the campaign against the advancing British foe.

Lord Roberts' delay seems to be occasioned by his wiping the Orange Free State off the political map.

### HAY'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

The securing of the open door in Chinese trade by Secretary Hay, through an agreement of the six great European powers concerned, is a diplomatic triumph of the first-class. A year or two ago no one believed it possible. Before Dewey's guns proclaimed the fall of Spanish power in the Philippines, and the necessary entrance of the United States into the Orient as a world-power, to be reckoned with in all matters concerning trade in the Far East, no such agreement would have been possible.

Nor is it that the military and naval prowess of the United States has led to the change of sentiment. It is due more to the absolute disinterestedness of this government, the fact that it is asking the same for this country in the way of Chinese trade that it is willing to have conceded to any other nation, that backed up Secretary Hay's diplomatic advances, and led to this eminently satisfactory conclusion.

This ends the struggle for "spheres of influence" in the Chinese empire. The purpose of these was to secure the trade of each area to the European power which obtained it. The trade of its merchants was to be favored, and to receive privileges denied to the trade of all other countries. The "open door" is the opposite of all this. It does not mean free trade; but it does mean that all commerce with China shall be upon absolutely equal terms. The import duties, port charges, etc., are to be exactly the same, no matter what flag flies over it. The agreement which Secretary Hay has obtained embraces these three propositions:

1. That each within its "sphere of influence" or leased territory in China should pledge itself not in any way to interfere with any treaty port or vested right within the "sphere" or territory under lease.

2. That in all ports within the "spheres of influence" except free ports, all merchandise landed or shipped, irrespective of nationality, shall pay the Chinese treaty tariff for the time being, and the duties shall be paid to the Chinese government.

3. That in ports in the "spheres of influence" the government controlling that sphere will levy no greater harbor duties on vessel of any nationality than are levied on vessels of its own nationality, and that on railroads built, controlled or operated within those "spheres" the citizens of other nationalities shall be required to pay no higher charges for the transportation of merchandise than are paid by the citizens of the powers controlling such "spheres."

Great Britain has desired the "open door" policy in China from the first, but she could not overcome the hostility of the other powers to herself. Now comes the United States, the friend of all the powers, and obtains an agreement which was beyond the power of England to obtain. The parties to this agreement are France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Japan and Great Britain. This achievement in diplomacy is a splendid one, and means much to the future trade of both the east and the west.

### ASSAILING SENATOR MORGAN.

The Huntington interest, in control of the Pacific railways, has for years been fighting any bill looking to the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The reason is obvious. With the canal, lines of freight steamers would at once be put upon regular routes between Atlantic and Gulf ports on the one side of the continent and Pacific ports on the other. This competition would reduce freight rates; and this the Pacific railway monopoly does not desire, of course.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has been very energetic in pushing the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The Huntington push regards him as so formidable an enemy that it has gone into the Alabama campaign to defeat him, if possible. The people of that state should see to it that Morgan is returned to the senate. Alabama has one great port, Mobile, which would become of vast importance if the canal were constructed. The best interests of the state will, therefore, be served by the re-election of Senator Morgan and the construction of the canal.

Besides this duty to their own state, the voters of Alabama should consider the vast benefit the canal will be to the commerce of the whole country. It will break up the transcontinental railway monopoly. It is also a vital necessity for our navy, as was shown by the voyage of the Oregon in 1898. Let the people of Alabama but realize what the antagonism to Senator Morgan means, and they will choose a legislature which will be pledged to his return to the senate by an unanimous vote.

### THE MACRUM CASE.

The only mystery remaining with regard to Macrum is why he insisted on leaving his post at Pretoria. This he has not seen fit to explain. He puts it on the ground of "private business." But in all other respects his promised sensations did not materialize. He asserted that the British government possesses the key to the state department telegraphic code. But on his examination he could not show that this was true, for he testified that he did not use that code in the one case wherein he claimed information was divulged by the telegraph officials.

In the matter of the opened letters, his conduct was unexplainably absurd. Take this as a sample:

"Did you report to the State Department that your mail had been opened?" asked Mr. Berry, of Kentucky.

"I did not."

"Did you mention it upon your arrival in Washington?"

"I did not."

"Why?"

"I would prefer not to answer that question."

Consequently, by his own admission, he gave the State department no official information upon which to base a demand to the British government for a proper explanation. This is a point yet to be cleared up, and when that is done the Macrum incident will be closed. The impression so far upon the American public is that Mr. Macrum is entirely unfitted for public life, lacking judgment and discretion, and apparently being a coward without redeeming qualifications.

Kansas is to celebrate the semi-centennial of her organization as a territory by an exposition at Topeka in 1904. The idea is a good one—almost as good as Ohio's, to celebrate the completion of her first century of statehood.

The exclusion of American pork from Turkey is a trivial matter. Mussulmans are not allowed to eat it, and our exports to that country average but thirteen dollars' worth per year.

What the Democratic party needs more than anything else is to lose about a dozen fool leaders, beginning with Bryan and Lentz.

If Bryan moves to Texas, the Republicans will have a hope of carrying that state.

### THE CŒUR D'ALENE AFFAIR.

The long-drawn-out investigation of the Coeur d'Alene mining riots last spring is not liable to become a campaign issue, though Sulzer and Lentz are doing their very best to elevate it to that dignity. Lentz has interjected so many stump speeches into the investigation, while quarreling as to the method of conducting the matter, that it has been decided to exclude everything from the record of the proceedings but the actual testimony of the witnesses. To arrive at an understanding of the testimony, it is necessary to narrate the events which led to the congressional investigation.

There are both union and non-union miners in the Coeur d'Alene region, and there was serious trouble between them in 1892. Ever since that year there has been a growing ill-feeling, which culminated in the outbreak last year. On April 29 a body of masked and armed men seized a Northern Pacific train at Burke, a small town not far from Wardner. Before the train reached the latter point, others boarded it at intermediate points. When Wardner was reached, a large reinforcement was awaiting those who came by the train. The total force numbered about a thousand. They marched to the mill of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, which they wrecked with dynamite, causing a loss of a quarter million dollars. They also injured other mining property in the neighborhood.

The state militia at that time was in the volunteer service in the Philippines. Governor Steuenberg is a Populist and an ardent supporter of Bryan; so there can be no political animus charged because he considered the situation so serious as to require military aid, and there being no militia, he called upon the President for United States troops. The war department directed General Merritt to confer with Governor Steuenberg, and find whether troops were actually needed. General Merritt found the situation fully as serious as represented, and advised that the governor's request be complied with.

This call for military aid greatly excited the miners, and Governor Steuenberg proclaimed Shoshone county under martial law. Gen. Merritt proceeded to Wardner, with 500 regulars, and some 700 men were arrested for complicity in the outrage. There being no prison large enough to contain them, they were placed in a camp, like prisoners of war. This is the "bull-pen" which figures so largely in the testimony.

A grand jury was impaneled, and as a result of the investigation of the cause of the death of James Cheyne, a non-union miner, on the day of the riot, a large number of indictments was found. On July 28, James Corcoran, a high officer of the Miners' union, was found guilty of conspiracy and of the murder of Cheyne, and sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment. Sheriff Young, who was on the train with the mob of April 29, and County Commissioners Simmons, Boyle and Stimson were impeached for failure to perform their duty, and removed from office.

It was freely admitted at first that the mob which destroyed the mine was composed of members of the Miners' union. Later this was denied. That the spirit in that locality was lawless has been shown by the submission to the committee of extracts from the Idaho State Tribune, the organ of the Western Federation of Miners, which is edited by James R. Sovereign, once chief of the Knights of Labor. These extracts defend and applaud the destruction of the property. The Congressional investigation was ordered for political reasons, and Sulzer and Lentz are endeavoring to blind the public as to the affair. But the plain facts of the case, given above, show that Governor Steuenberg did nothing but his sworn duty in calling for troops, and that their presence was a necessity to check lawlessness and protect life and property.

### PHILETUS SAWYER.

Another of the old guard of original Republicans has passed away. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, is dead. He was a Vermonter, born in 1816, the son of a poor farmer and blacksmith. The family moved to Essex county, New York, where young Philetus received a scanty education in the common schools, and labored between the terms. By the severest economy he accumulated $2,000, with which he went to try his fortune in Wisconsin.

In 1849 he started in the lumber business in Algoma, now part of Oshkosh. His reputation for integrity was high, his business methods honorable, and he accumulated a large fortune. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, served in the state legislature, in the national house of representatives and finally in the United States senate. He was a hard-working member, and on the committees on commerce, manufactures, and invalid pensions, he made a most excellent reputation. At the ripe age of 84 he has passed from earth, leaving behind him a record of honesty, integrity and success which any other American may well envy.

### A FARMERS' TRUST.

The farmers in the little state of Delaware have organized a trust. They name it a "Produce association," but it is a trust in reality, for its announced purpose is "to secure more remunerative prices for our fruits and other farm produce." It seems that the prices obtained last year for fruits and vegetables were so low as to be unprofitable. Hence these producers combine "to secure, if possible, an uniform price for such products."

This Delaware trust will be watched with interest. They propose to eliminate the middleman as far as they can, and to pay but 7 per cent of gross sales to the commission men for their services. If the farmers make their increased profit from an elimination of intermediate profits, well and good. If it increases the cost to consumers, then let the Delaware farmers beware, for Bryan will be down on them with his all-embracing denunciation of combinations and trusts.

Bryan is determined to break into public life somehow. He will be a candidate for the Presidency, and if turned down in this he will try to be elected United States senator from Nebraska. If this fails, then he will remove to Texas, and try for something else.

News from Cape Nome is of a very mild winter, and that the miners who remained there are getting ready for active work as soon as the sands on the seashore thaw out.

### GEN. GROSVENOR'S PLATFORM.

The resolutions adopted by the Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio district, in their congressional convention, are notable in that they do not hesitate to take strong ground on the questions arising out of our insular possessions. The platform first indorses President McKinley's administration; congratulates the country upon the fulfillment of every promise made by the Republican party in 1896; upon the supplanting of the "poverty-breeding tariff of 1894" by the "prosperity-promoting tariff of 1897;" upon the reforming and remodeling of the legislation of the country "so that without any disturbance to existing business conditions the gold standard for which the party stood in 1896 has been placed in enduring enactment upon the statute books of the country;" upon the increase in the wages of labor and the prosperous condition of business generally. Then the resolutions go on to say:

We indorse his administration in connection with our insular possessions, and stand with him in the declaration that it is the duty of Congress to legislate in all that relates to the affairs of Puerto Rico and the Philippines in such a way as to extend the blessings of liberty and good government, education, and civilization to the people of those territories, while at the same time we hold it is the bounden duty of Congress, by such legislation as its wisdom may suggest, wherever necessary, to protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States from unjust competition, and we favor such a policy as has already been foreshadowed by the administration which shall bring to the people of those islands guarantees of liberty without injury to our people and our own interests at home.

We indorse the actions and positions taken by our two distinguished Senators in Congress. The position of Senator Foraker and Hanna upon the insular questions growing out of our foreign policy has our hearty support, and we thank and compliment them for the strong, unflinching, intelligent, and wise support of the administration which they have both yielded.

We indorse the position taken by our fifteen Republican Congressmen from Ohio in standing by the President and in the votes given by them on all the varied and complicated questions which have arisen thus far during this session of Congress, and particularly we indorse their votes in favor of the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

There are differences of opinion—largely sentimental, however—among the Republicans in Congress as to the course to be pursued in the Puerto Rican matter. But there can be no difference of opinion among them as to the propriety of protecting the labor and industries of the American people from unjust competition by the cheap labor of inferior races.

### A SUGAR WAR.

The sugar war is on. On Wednesday of last week the Arbuckles cut the price of sugar five cents per 100 pounds—and this in the face of a rising market. So far, the American Refining company, commonly known as the Sugar trust, has not responded to the cut, but its acceptance of the gage of battle thrown down by the Arbuckles is but a matter of time. The New York Commercial has the following interesting comment on the sugar situation:

A war is on, and unless some sort of agreement is arrived at, millions will be lost to the refiners as a result. The public will now be able to get a prime necessity of life at less than the cost of production, for, as was clearly shown in a recent issue of this paper, there was a heavy loss in refining even at the old figures. "Trusts" may at times become oppressive and work hardship upon particular interests, but the very magnitude of corporations engaged in refining sugar has worked to the general good. If there were a large number of small concerns engaged in the business they could not afford to fight, and would therefore maintain a higher level of prices. It would require no agreement. Self-preservation, the first law of nature, would assert itself, and rates which guaranteed a fair margin of profit would be adopted by common consent.

Whether the American meets the cut or not makes no difference, the company —a so-called "trust"—is responsible for present low prices. Years ago it showed the Arbuckle people that there was big money in sugar refining, and the Arbuckles went into the business on a large scale. The rival interests were not held together by any fear of bankruptcy should business be done on a losing basis for a season. Both sides had money to burn, so to speak, and they have been fighting off and on ever since the coffee firm entered the field.

### THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The new Philippine commission, headed by Judge Taft, will soon start for the islands. On its arrival a new order of things will begin. The insurrection, as an organized movement, is at an end. There are bodies of armed men in some of the provinces, but their status is that of brigands. Hence the time has come to inaugurate civil government over the entire group, to take the place of the present purely military regime.

The commission will be supreme, and the army will be under its orders. It is to organize a government, establish civil control wherever possible, and use all possible means to make the Filipinos understand that the United States does not come as an oppressor; that they shall enjoy freedom, and self-government under our sovereignty, to whatever degree they may be fitted to exercise it. The advent of the commission marks the beginning of an era of peace and progress for the Philippines, if the people are far enough advanced to realize it.

### FOR BARGAIN COUNTERS.

From an exchange we clip the following Washington item:

There is joy in the hearts of the bargain-seekers, for the United States treasury department is talking seriously of coining five million half-pennies. A bill is ready to be introduced into Congress, calling this coin into existence.

A feminine passion for bargains is at the bottom of it all. With prices figured down to half-cents, what a chance it will be for close rates!

Half-cents were once coined by the government, but they went out of use half a century ago. They were larger than the present pennies.

The half-cent was authorized by the first coinage act—that of 1792. It was of copper, and it was coined until February 21, 1857, when the coinage was stopped by law. The total amount coined in the 65 years was $39,926.11—or 7,985,222 separate coins.

While it isc true the department stores might hail the reissue of half-cents with joy, the churches would not. The man who is mean enough now to drop a cent into the contribution box would use a half-cent, were they in use. And the result would be a decided reduction in current contributions. So, if a bill to return to the coinage of half-cents is introduced in congress, we look for a vigorous protest.

But why speak of "pennies" and "half pennies," as the above dispatch does? There are no pennies known to our coinage or our monetary system. The penny and a half-penny are English coins, worth about two cents and one cent respectively. Why call cents "pennies?" It is an English affectation, and should be dropped.

The planning of Eastern Democrats to defeat Bryan for the renomination probably amuses them, while not materially disturbing Billy's cinch.

Carl Schurz "thinks" he will support Bryan. How are the mighty fallen!

## BLADE PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning April 20, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on April 20th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.

### PUERTO RICAN TRADE.

The charge is made by those who are urging the abolition of all duties between the United States and Puerto Rico that the trusts have bought up large quantities of sugar and tobacco in that island, and that therefore it makes no difference to them (the trusts) whether there is any duty on these products or not.

This is simply absurd. There is no doubt the trusts have made these purchases. They are stored in Puerto Rico, awaiting the settlement of the tariff question. If Congress decides there shall be no duties paid on trade with that island, then these purchases will come in free. If a duty is imposed, the trusts will have to pay it—for the products are bought and paid for, and therefore belong to the trusts.

The Boers seem to have gone to war with a number of erroneous beliefs. One of these was that they were assured of European intervention. President Steyn was accustomed to say, "We hold Europe in the hollow of our hand." Dr. Leyds is responsible for this bolstering up of the war spirit with falsehood, and a weighty burden of blood-guiltiness rests upon him.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Boer Activity.**

The recall of Lord Methuen's troops and the expedition sent to Griqualand does not surprise those who have noted the activity of the Boers and have at the same time observed the signs of a stricter censorship over British dispatches. It has been evident for over a week that the veldt warfare, which the Boers have begun since Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein, is assuming serious proportions. Kimberley must be protected against raiders engaged in these operations. The force of Boers which crossed the Bloemfontein-Kimberley route a few days ago could, if assisted by other bodies, cut the railroad to Kimberley, capture supplies and disarrange all of Lord Roberts' plans. His own policy of remaining at Bloemfontein is part of the plan of campaign which has been made obligatory by the Boer movements endangering the peace of Kimberley.

**Destroying the Mines.**

The story is again circulated that the Boers intend to blow up the Rand mines when they have to retire to Pretoria. There may be no doubt of its truth, though it comes from the London Times, and even if part of the report is true, that is, supposing the Boers should be planning to destroy British companies' property, one still may refuse to believe it on sound and practical grounds. These are that the Boers own much mining land in the Rand. Yet if they wish to destroy all the mines the consummation of such a plan, as a war measure, is one which the British government can find no fault. Toussaint l'Ouverture, in repelling the whites from Hayti, ploughed up the roads, burnt all buildings and crops and even poisoned the wells. It was the ancestors of these Cape Dutch who were ready absolutely to drown all life in their country to keep the Spaniards out of it.

**The Kentucky Situation.**

From the very beginning of the "investigation" of the assassination of Senator Goebel, the Republican party leaders in Kentucky have been placed in the defensive. It was a foregone conclusion, after the appropriation of $100,000 by a Democratic legislature, that political purpose could best be served by accusing Republicans of the murder. This purpose has been assiduously served from the outset and with what result the public is fully aware. The arrests and accusations have come in such rapid succession that the Republicans have been compelled to act entirely on the defensive. Their hope lay in giving the prostitutors of justice such wide scope for their operations that inadvertent betrayal of purpose would follow. This seems to have happened. The charge made by Mr. Witherspoon of Winchester against Attorney Scott is the Republican opportunity for aggressive action. The charge is pointedly and plainly made. There is neither quake nor quibble in its making. It is either true or false. It can not afford to be neglected if justice is to be done. If true the whole Democratic conspiracy is laid bare.

**As to Cœur d'Alene.**

No feature of the Coeur d'Alene inquiry should draw more attention than the petition presented for the retention of a guard in the district. The fact seems to be that the trouble is not yet over. Instead of its being time to investigate the wrongs inflicted on the miners by the joint acts of President McKinley, General Merriam and Governor Stuenenberg, the need of the hour around Wardner is military surveillance. The petition referred to is said to contain fifteen hundred names. If there were only five hundred it might be thought that the prayer had been cooked up to interrupt the tendency of the inquiry, but three times that number of persons, all asking for the continuance of the troops at the scene, is at least for the Coeur d'Alene region, a large representation. It gives the stamp of popular desire to the paper. Evidently the miners are not all of the inhabitants of the troubled corner of Idaho. Other citizens are there, with the right to be protected from harm and they must be well served by the powers that be in this emergency. If need be there should be a permanent guard in the Coeur d' Alene.

**Philippine Pacification.**

One of the most hopeful signs for the pacification of the Philippines is found in the efforts of the inhabitants of the island of Negros to rid themselves of the robbers who infest the country and whose operations tend to impoverish the natives retard the return of peace, and prevent the development of the island. It appears that the planters have organized themselves and submitted to General Otis a plan for accomplishing the object named. This plan proposed that all planters draw up a list of all laborers living or working on their farms, with their records and general character, which list is to be sent to a committee of the planters' organization for action. The members of the association obligate themselves to inform the local authorities or the nearest American garrison respecting places where highwaymen are hiding and provision is made that those failing to do so shall be considered as assisting or befriending the thieves and dealt with accordingly.

The planters have asked General Otis to give his indorsement to their plan, and to direct that all the planters be compelled to unite in the movement. General Otis has also been asked to order that the troops co-operate with the planters so that when robbers are located the troops may pursue them to the mountains. In many of the localities robber bands have already been caught, convicted by the native courts, and in some instances ordered to be shot, and the example made of the offenders is said to be having a good effect, though the lawlessness is so widespread that it will take some time to thoroughly eradicate it.

All this indicates that the natives are beginning to realize that it is to their interest to assist in the pacification of the country and the development of industry and commerce, and it certainly affords substantial grounds for believing that progress is being made toward the solution of the problem that confronts the American authorities in the establishment of civil government in the islands.

**Health of the Philippines.**

Much has been said of the destructive diseases that prevail in the Philippines by the opponents of United States retention of ownership of the archipelago. The islands have been pictured as noxious to the health of Americans and others not inured to the prevalent diseases. The Johns Hopkins university sent an expedition to study the diseases among the natives and the American troops and the report shows that the islands have no more invalidation or greater mortality than prevails in this country. Smallpox was the most prevalent disease among the natives, due to carelessness in preventing the spread of the disease during Spain's sovereignty over the islands. Isolation of those afflicted and disinfection of the inhabitants were never attempted and vaccination, even in the Spanish garrison, was purely optional and discretionary with the inhabitants. Leprosy of which the expedition could find less than a hundred authenticated cases, was also due to the neglect and ignorance of the Spanish, there being only the feeblest efforts made to combat the malady. Tuberculosis was found to be a common disease, due to the utter disregard for inclement weather and deleterious climatic conditions entertained by the natives. Beriberi was found apparently epidemic and endemic in its nature among the natives. The disease that affected the American soldiers most is dysentery and the expedition concluded that it was caused in many cases from indiscreet diet. Typhoid fever was frequently found, but malarial fevers were not common. The reports of the expedition is to the effect that the country invites habitation and would be far above the average in salubrity but for the unsanitary condition resulting from Spanish neglect and disregard.

**Thirty Years After.**

Thirty years ago, the name of Count Benedetti, who died last week, was very prominent before the world. It was he who, as French Ambassador to Prussia, deliberately offered King William the provocation that led to the great war between France and Germany, with its vast results, including the downfall of Napoleon III., the establishment of the French Republic, and the creation of the German Empire. Benedetti, however, only followed his instructions in pressing his demands on the King. He was a mere tool. The man who was responsible for the fateful drama of 1870 was Louis Napoleon himself. Germany will celebrate the anniversaries of her great victories of Metz, Gravelotte, and Sedan, during the year, in her own way; France, too, has something worth celebrating, and her great Exposition, will be regarded to a large extent as a tribute to the stability of the Republic.

## DUAL WEDDING IN WHEELER FAMILY

GEN. JOE WHEELER AND HIS DAUGHTER, MISS ANNIE WHEELER.

Society here is busy just now with the love affairs of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and also of his pretty daughter, Miss Annie Wheeler, around both of whom the gossips have woven a halo of romance.

For both are back from the Philippines and rumor says a dual wedding is not far in the future. Gen. Wheeler, they say, has come to make Mrs. George W. Childs his wedded wife, and the daughter is to be the bride of a man whose identity is as yet unknown.

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus is not the fortunate one, as has been reported. Miss Wheeler will wed a man unknown in army or public life. The weddings is a question of only a few months.

Miss Wheeler herself admits the soft impeachment, but the name of the lucky man she absolutely refuses to divulge.

"I am going abroad next month," she says, "to join my sisters, and upon my return the wedding will take place, although as yet no date for our marriage has been decided upon."

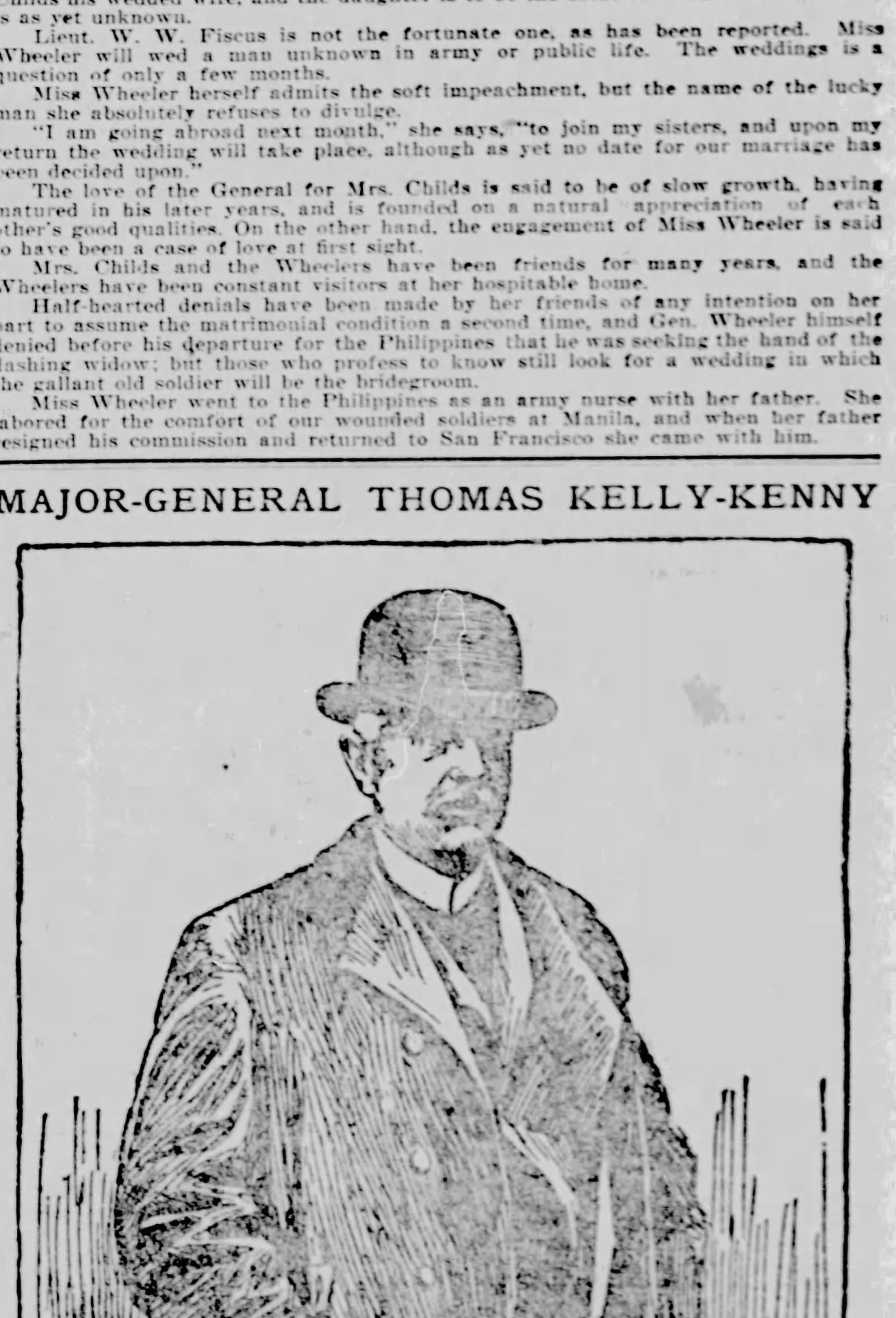
The love of the General for Mrs. Childs is said to be of slow growth, having matured in his later years, and is founded on a natural appreciation of each other's good qualities. On the other hand, the engagement of Miss Wheeler is said to have been a case of love at first sight.

Mrs. Childs and the Wheelers have been friends for many years, and the Wheelers have been constant visitors at her hospitable home.

Half-hearted denials have been made by her friends of any intention on her part to assume the matrimonial condition a second time, and Gen. Wheeler himself denied before his departure for the Philippines that he was seeking the hand of the dashing widow; but those who profess to know still look for a wedding in which the gallant old soldier will be the bridegroom.

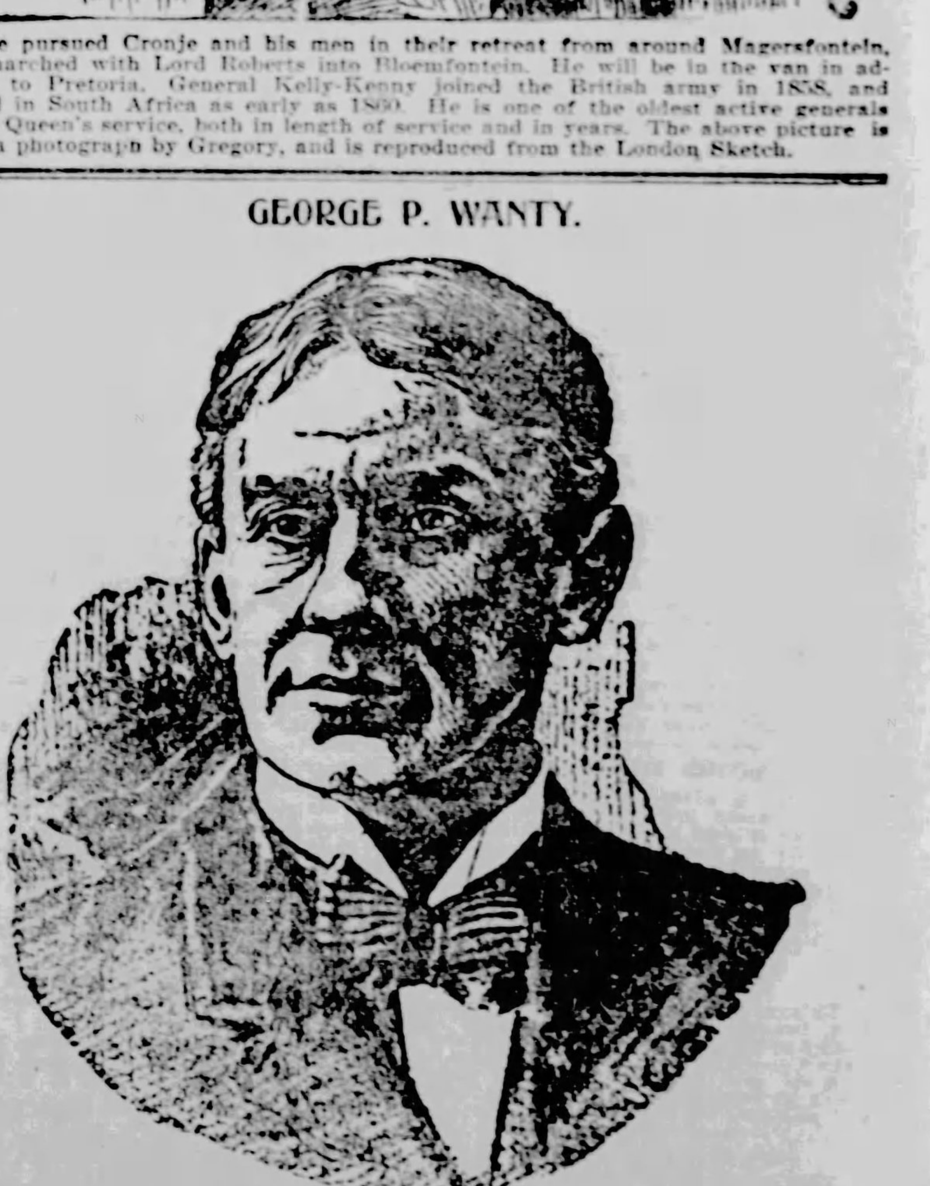
Miss Wheeler went to the Philippines as an army nurse with her father. She labored for the comfort of our wounded soldiers at Manila, and when her father resigned his commission and returned to San Francisco she came with him.

## MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS KELLY-KENNY



He pursued Cronje and his men in their retreat from around Magersfontein, and marched with Lord Roberts into Bloemfontein. He will be in the van in advance to Pretoria. General Kelly-Kenny joined the British army in 1858, and served in South Africa as early as 1860. He is one of the oldest active generals in the Queen's service, both in length of service and in years. The above picture is from a photograph by Gregory, and is reproduced from the London Sketch.

## GEORGE P. WANTY.



Prominent member of the bar of Grand Rapids, Michigan, named by President McKinley to succeed Judge Severens on the United States district bench.—Reproduced from the Detroit News.

SAVE

Your Horses

Because horses enjoy less liberty than other animals, they require more attention to keep them in health. Confined in the stables they cannot roam about and nibble the herbs nature intended to regulate their bowels and keep them in good condition. And thousands of valuable horses are ruined every year by overworking, overheating and confinement in unhealthy quarters. Hard, dry droppings denote a bad condition of the bowels. Hidebound, irritability, dull eye and coughing are other symptoms of poor health. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in his ground food, sufficient to thoroughly unload the bowels, will have a good effect on any unhealthy horse whatever the cause of his trouble may be. You are invited to give it a trial.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

Nos. 1626-1628 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1900.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. It is the greatest appetizer for sick horses I know of. I have used many brands of horse medicine. I recommend it to all as I know its merits.
AD DUKE,
Manager Polar Ice Co.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is put up in air-tight tin cans holding one-half pound each, and is for sale by nearly all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per can. If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents for a trial can to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

PEASE PAYS EXPENSES and $75 per month. Steady position; self-seller; no experience needed. Send 2c for contract. PEASE MFG. Co., Cincinnati, O., Dept. 27.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 1½ doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required. BLUINE CO. Box 356, Concord Junction, Mass.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

and trial to any address before you pay a cent. 1900 MODELS, best makes, $11 to $20. '99 & '98 MODELS, high grade, $8 to $13. 600 Shopworn and Second Hand Wheels, $3, $5, $8 and $10. Great Factory Clearing Sale. Write for Art Catalogue and Bargain List. MAKE MONEY fast and easy as our representative in your town. First applicants may obtain FREE USE of sample wheel to introduce them, or can EARN A BICYCLE distributing catalogues for us. Get our special offer and inducements to agents. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 6 D, Chicago.

A WALTHAM WATCH CHEAP. A man on the inside will give confidential wholesale prices. Box 184, Waltham, Mass.

OLD DR. HOBBS' FORMULA: Safe and reliable; contains cottonroot, tansy and pennyroyal. $2 per box at drug store. Trial Box (full size) mailed for $1. The Sate Chemical Co., Middletown, NY

PATENTS—Patented and unpatented inventions bought and sold. Lucas & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

### READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

**1575—Filon Corset Cover.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

The "Filon" is the newest and most perfect corset cover. It launders beautifully, being cut with only one side-piece. For every woman knows to her sorrow that the more seams there are in a corset-

cover the more certain it is to shrink and get out of shape in the wash. This garment may be trimmed with embroidery, lace, or narrow dimity ruffles.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

**1578 Juven Petticoat.**

Sizes—Medium and large.

Fashionable petticoats nowadays are made with close-fitting yokes, that have as little fullness as possible. This is necessary to insure the proper fit of the tight tailor skirts. The Juven petticoat is one of the newest designs for silk or wash stuffs. The very full flounce joins the yoke just above the knees, and may be trimmed with one or many ruffles or ruchings. The most elaborate of the new cape petticoats have these flounces accordion plaited, cut in points and trimmed with full pinked ruches which are plaited through the centre.

**1765 Fidelia Waist.**

Sizes for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

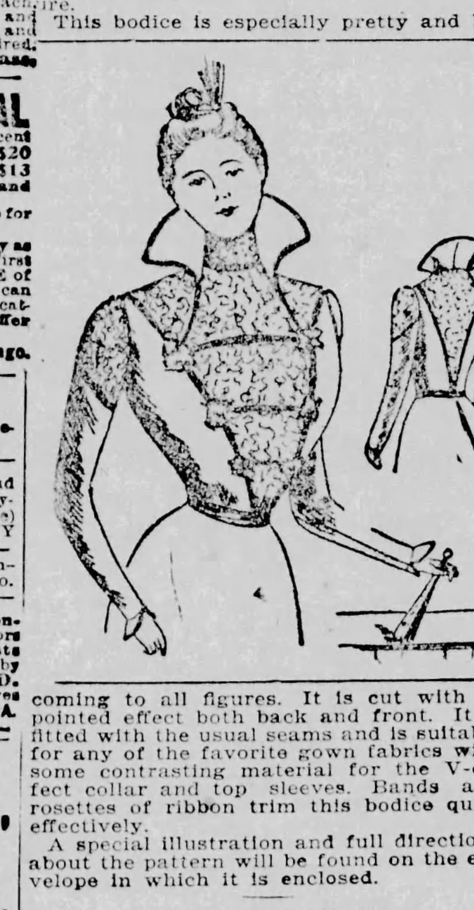
Bright hued materials are especially

suited to young girls and are usually made up in some fashion. This design is plain in the back and slightly full in the front with a yoke of tucked white wool, and the body of the waist is red and white plaid. A round collar which extends across the yoke in the back is of white cloth, having a simple ribbon work embroidery.

**1750 Persis Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

This bodice is especially pretty and be-



coming to all figures. It is cut with a pointed effect both back and front. It is fitted with the usual seams and is suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics with some contrasting material for the V-effect collar and top sleeves. Bands and rosettes of ribbon trim this bodice quite effectively.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

**1751—Neuville Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

An excellent model for a pretty surplice waist is here portrayed. The body of the waist is plain, front and back, and opens over a pointed tucked chemisette. Rolling back from the vest and extending

across the shoulders is a wide square collar. A fichu in at the belt, with a single long end drooping. The materials used for the design is delicate gray China silk with cream Renaissance lace and Mousseline desoie.

**1767—Sanderson Skirt.**

Sizes medium and large. A simple stylish design of the favorite circle skirt. It is cut with a bias seam down the back,

and with a moderate amount of fullness that may be laid in a plait or gathered. For thin materials and silks the gathers will have the preference.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.**

**1343—Vio et Frock.**

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. This cunning little short-waisted frock is made with a

plain straight skirt which may be trimmed with bands of flat trimming or finished with a deep hem. The little full waist is mounted to the yoke and the fullness at the bottom is gathered to a belt to which the skirt is mounted. The yoke may be made perfectly plain trimmed with narrow ribbon or velvet or may be tucked with bands of insertion set in or may be made of entirely all-over embroidery, lace or tucking. Cashmere, China silk, nainsook, cambric and lawn are the favorite materials for this model.

## MARJORIE GOULD SEWS FOR CUBANS

Little Miss Marjorie Gould, Mrs. George Jay Gould's young daughter, is working for Cuban orphans, says the New York Journal. She has just been made the president of a children's sewing class at Lakewood, where she is spending the winter at Georgian court.

The class which will sew for the poor children in Cuba is an auxiliary of Mrs. John C. Westervelt's "Helping Hand," and was recently organized by Mrs. Kingdom, Mrs. Gould's mother.

The richest little girls in Lakewood,

MARJORIE GOULD.

those whose parents own cottages there, and others who are registered at the fashionable hotels, belong to this class, and all its members are devoting their leisure to making pretty things for the big Easter festivities, which is to be given for the orphans of Cuba at the Seventy-first regiment armory during the week beginning April 16.

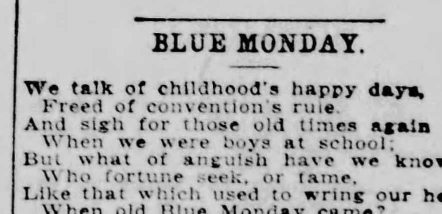
Doll babies and tea parties and other diversions of these young ladies have been forgotten, and instead all are working like little bees to help the children helpless by the war. None of the young workers is more enthusiastic than Marjorie Gould, who is dressing dolls and making hats and bonnets for them during the time she formerly gave to play.

The senior class is working for "the battle ship," to be commanded by Mrs. Dewey, as it calls its department in the coming festival, and the junior organization is named quite appropriately "The Little Cruisers." They cruise in the various drawing rooms in Lakewood, and chat and sew just as the members of the different fashionable Lenten sewing classes do, like those of Mrs. Westervelt's class did the other afternoon at her house, No. 7 West Fiftieth street.

## WHY MR. OTEY GOT NO ANSWER

The Hon. Peter J. Otey, congressman and Democratic national committeeman from the state of Virginia, has written to a Kansas City friend in which he expresses himself with great clearness and freedom regarding Kansas City hotels and Kansas City hotel managers, says the Kansas City Star. The Virginia committeeman sat down beside his typewriter and in language so emphatic that the words fairly burned themselves into the paper told his friend in the convention town that, in his opinion, the managers of the Coates, Baltimore and Midland hotels had entered into a conspiracy to rob the public. "I have written to each hotel," wrote the irate Mr. Otey, "and can get no answer. I wish you would make an investigation and find out the true state of affairs." In his first statement Mr. Otey was thoroughly correct. He could get no reply, and, although each of the hotel managers had answered his letters and Manager J. L. Coates, of the Coates, had written twice, it was not the fault of the postal clerks or letter carriers that the letters failed to reach him. As near as he can remember, Manager Coates' letter was addressed like this: "Hon. Puir Otrey, M. C., Washington, D. C." Neither Manager Stockham nor Manager Dean remembers the name of the particular member of Congress who wrote inquiring about quarters for the Virginia delegation, although Manager Dean thinks it was a Mr. Oduy who wrote to the Baltimore.

But Mr. Otey has been informed that Virginia has been cared for. His Kansas City friend explained just who it was desired quarters and each of the hotel proprietors has filed his autograph away for reference. This is a fac simile of the signature at the bottom of the letter which Mr. Otey's friend received:



### BLUE MONDAY.

We talk of childhood's happy days,
Freed of convention's rule.
And sigh for those old times again
When we were boys at school;
But what of anguish have we known,
Who fortune seek, or fame,
Like that which used to wring our hearts
When old Blue Monday came?

O blackest day in boyhood's life,
What misery was thine,
That, with two days of freedom gone,
Clanked all thy chains malign!
The toils of griefs of man's estate,
How mild they seem, and tame,
Compared with what we felt as boys
When old Blue Monday came!
—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

### THE RIVER JORDAN.

The River Jordan is a very small stream, a mere creek flowing through the sand. Its width is about 100 feet, its depth five to 12 feet. Thickets of reeds cluster upon its steep banks, making access difficult. Its swift current and a foot of tough mud beneath its cold waters make bathing in the sacred river a risky experiment rather than a pleasure.

## FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON

### Interesting Gossip About the Representatives at the Capital.

Twenty-nine countries are represented in the diplomatic corps at the capital of this country—twelve of the European nations, including Great Britain; twelve of the Central and South American republics, and five of the Oriental countries. This corps holds an unquestioned position in Washington society. Its "first fair ladies," the wives and daughters of the ambassadors and ministers, are a charming group of women, all of them possessing the art of making their husbands' posts a representative bit of their own homeland, though separated from it by thousands of miles. So much has been written recently about the British embassy in connection with the marriage of the ambassador's daughter, says Abby G. Baker in the Bazaar, that little can be added. Lady Pauncefote and her four daughters have always been leaders in Washington society, an invitation to their dinners being regarded as an open sesame to the most exclusive social circles of the capital.

For the last three years the Italian embassy has been left in the hands of a charge d'affaires much of the time. Nearly that long ago the Ambassador and Baroness de Fava lost their only son, an unusually gifted young man. The blow almost broke the baroness' heart. They both went back to Italy with the body and for many months she felt as though she could not live in America again. They have returned this winter, however, and have taken their apartments at the Shoreham, where they are again dispensing the hospitalities of the embassy.

The Russian embassy has a young and charming mistress. Count Cassini, the ambassador, is a widower, and his grandniece, Mdlle. Marguerite, does the honors of the house with the ease and tact acquired as her granduncle's constant companion in his diplomatic posts in all parts of the world.

In a large brick building on the fashionable section of I street is the Mexican embassy and its beautiful interior is suggestive of foreign lands. Senora de Aspiroz, the new ambassador's wife, continues the lamented Mme. Romero's custom of holding public receptions, and every other Friday during the season her rooms are thronged. The senora is assisted by her young widowed daughter, Senora de Perez, who makes her home with her parents.

The Austro-Hungarian legation on Connecticut avenue is one of the show houses of the city. It was built by Senator Yule, of Florida, who spent a fortune on it. Just as it was completed he failed of re-election and was obliged to sell it. Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the minister, frequently called the most beautiful woman of the corps, entertains sumptuously. Her reception days are Saturdays, and, although they are in no way public, yet all Washington, in the society sense of the term, comes to pay deference to her.

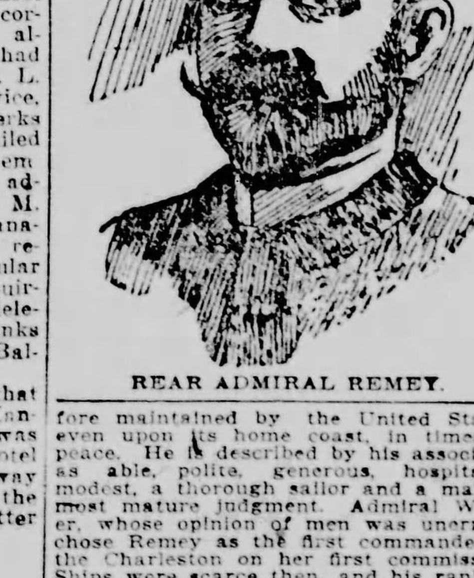
The German embassy property is a fine three-story brick structure on Highland terrace. As the under officials of the embassy, like their chief, are unmarried, there are no women connected with it. This lack of femininity does not, however, affect the entertainments that are given there. Dr. Von Holleben is famous for his dinners and other social functions, on which occasions he usually invites the wife of a brother diplomat to assist him in doing the honors.

Since the close of the Spanish war the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who negotiated the terms of peace on the part of Spain, has remained much of the time in Europe, and, owing to the fragile health of their only daughter, Mme. Cambon has not been in Washington at all. In consequence of this the duties of hostess of embassy have fallen upon the shoulders of the young wife of the military attache, Mme. Vignal, who chances to be the only woman in the official family. She is typically French, bright and attractive, and has assumed her new duties with tact and skill.

## REMEY SUCCEEDS REAR ADMIRAL WATSON

The navy is highly pleased over the selection of George C. Remy as admiral of the Asiatic station, which covers the Pacific ocean west of Hawaii. It includes in its jurisdiction the Philippines and Guam, as well as the coast of China, which the open door achievement of Secretary Hay has made so important from the naval point of view, namely, that doors can be kept open to commerce only by a display of the flag in force.

Remey is said by his old shipmates to be the best possible officer to meet the great responsibilities which American activity in the affairs of the far East has placed upon the fleet in those waters—a fleet larger and more formidable, offensively and defensively, than ever be-



REAR ADMIRAL REMEY.

fore maintained by the United States, even upon its home coast, in times of peace. He is described by his associates as able, polite, generous, hospitable, modest, a thorough sailor and a man of most mature judgment. Admiral Walker, whose opinion of men was unerring, chose Remey as the first commander of the Charleston on her first commission. Ships were scarce then, and his rank at the time hardly entitled him to a vessel of her size and importance, considering that she was the finest cruiser on the Pacific, and trouble was brewing with Chile.

The choice was due to Remey's superior capabilities as a commander and strategist and to his well known discretion in emergencies. How well he merited the confidence reposed in him was almost immediately demonstrated in the celebrated chase by the Charleston after the Itata, which involved an exciting sea experience and diplomatic perplexities, both of which were discharged with singular success by Remey.

As a sailor the new commander-in-chief will find no terrors in the typhoons of the Yellow Sea. He has always been fond of heavy weather. When the Enterprise was new he took her out of New York in November, 1877, in one of the most memorable of gales, and ran down the Atlantic coast into the teeth of it at the very time that the Huron was lost.

The Brooklyn will be Admiral Remey's second flagship, his first having been the old Lancaster, which flew his flag during the war with Spain, when he commanded the Key West naval base. The admiral was 58 years old last summer, but he has a robust physique and all the vigor of a man in his forties.—New York Tribune.

**No Gripe, Pain**

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

**Hood's Pills**

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

## News of the Week.

## COL. BROADWOOD WAS AMBUSHED

### The Boers Laid a Trap and the British Walked Into It.

London, April 2.—12:50 p. m.—The war office reports that Col. Broadwood lost seven guns and all his baggage in the ambush laid for him by the Boers on Saturday. The casualties numbered 350.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 1:

"I received news late yesterday afternoon from Col. Broadwood, who was at Thaba n'Chu, 38 miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was aproaching in two forces from the north and east; he stated that if the report proved true, he would return towards the water-works, seventeen miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the ninth division with Martyr's mounted infantry, will march at daylight to-day to support him and that if he considers it necessary he should retire from the water-works. He moved there during the night and bivouacked. At dawn today he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

"Some two miles from the water-works the road crosses a deep nullah, or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden, that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers of the

GENERAL JOUBERT.

artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away covered by Roberts' Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Chestermasters, of Rimington's Scots, made a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

"Broadwood's report, which has just arrived, contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all his casualties at about 350, including 300 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pushed I immediately ordered Gen. French with two remaining cavalry brigades to follow in support of the ninth division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p. m.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, I and U batteries of the Royal Horse artillery and Pilcher's batalion of mounted infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 with guns, the number of which is not reported."

**Action on the Vaal.**

Kimberley, Sunday, April 1.—There is great activity along the Vaal river. About 6,000 burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiania. About 7,000 men are occupying Witrand, north of Klipdam, and 400 men are laargered at Boetsap.

**Lost Forty Officers.**

London, April 2.—4:45 p. m.—The war office has received another dispatch from Lord Roberts dated at Bloemfontein, Sunday, April 1, 8:15 p. m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers. Of "Q" battery four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed and 40 non-commissioned officers and men are wounded or missing. Lord Roberts then continues: "In 'U' battery all are missing except Major Taylor and a sergeant major. The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so much.

"A report has just come in that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and some 70 men at the water-works. We are now sending an ambulance for them."

It will be noticed in the foregoing advices Lord Roberts says nothing in regard to the British guns being recaptured.

**London Severely Shocked.**

London, April 2.—The rumors of the recapture by the British of the seven guns taken from Col. Broadwood's force based on a dispatch to the Chronicle from Bloemfontein, which it is said in all probability is correct, fails to compensate London for the severe shock experienced from the humiliating defeat sustained within a few miles of the headquarters of the British army of occupation. The public is painfully surprised to learn after all that has come and gone that British officers of high position can still neglect precautions which the veriest tyro might be expected to observe, and blunder into traps which the observance of the elementary military rules would have revealed. There is no attempt here to minimize the discreditableness of the whole affair, so far as the British are concerned, or detract from the dexterity of the Boers who are apparently commanded by Gen. Dewet. The tactics of the burghers were evidently excellently contrived and boldly carried out and unless the reinforcements sent by Lord Roberts have turned the tide and recaptured the prisoners, a couple of hundred hussars are now on their way to swell the growing deposit of British prisoners at Pretoria. President Kruger is said to have promised to reoccupy Bloemfontein this week, and the stubborn burghers seem to be closing around the place in such force as promises to be troublesome, especially when it is realized that the activity of a strong Boer force in the vicinity of Paardeburg has already interrupted direct communication between Lord Roberts and Kimberley. But for the overwhelming numbers at the disposal of Lord Roberts, the situation would justly cause Great Britain greater anxiety. As it is the nation is beginning to realize that the nature of the guerilla warfare is apt to embarrass the action of British troops.

## GEN. JOUBERT DEAD.

Pretoria, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 of peritonitis. He had been suffering from a stomach complaint.

London, March 28.—The afternoon newspapers to-day publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert. Generally, they are in a kindly tone.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Piet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer, except ex-Chief Justice Kotze, whose death could call forth a sincere tribute of respect from Englishmen of all parties. He was the antipodes in the Transvaal world of Leyds, and personally was honest, straight and clean-handed."

Gen. Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, commandant of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Slien Piet" (Slim Peter), was born about 68 years ago. He was descended from an old French Huguenot family, which settled in South Africa many years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but was taken by his parents, when 7 years old, to the Orange Free State, where he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British. He is described as having been utterly fearless. Of schooling he had but little, and he never saw a newspaper until he was 19 years old. In spite of this, his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British, his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterwards he became a burgher of the South African republic and a daring fighter. It was claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He came to be so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender.

It was during these wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger, and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected vice president of the Transvaal in 1896, defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill in 1881, and acted as president of the republic in 1883-84, during Kruger's absence in Europe.

General Joubert was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and President Kruger on several occasions had great difficulty in repressing his hot-headed colleague, notably in 1879 when Joubert, with Kruger and Pretorius, was planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. The result was Majuba Hill and the practical independence of the Transvaal.

It was Joubert who organized the army of the South African republic later on, dividing the country into 17 military departments and each of these departments into smaller divisions, with commandants, field cornets and lieutenants of various ranks in charge. According to the general's plans, every man became a trained soldier without leaving his farm, and had his equipment ready at hand. To such a point of perfection was the system carried that within 48 hours after the present war was declared the Boer nation was under arms.

It was also due to General Joubert that the South African republics succeeded in amassing the immense stores of war munitions and provisions which have stood them in such good stead during the conflict now in progress.

When the Jameson raiders were locked up in Pretoria jail Joubert was strongly in favor of their immediate execution. It was not until Joubert and Kruger had been closeted together for a whole night that the more merciful counsels of Kruger prevailed.

In spite of these characteristics, Joubert, on some occasions, showed considerable regard for the usages of civilization. When the Boers raided British territory, Bechuanaland, in 1884, Joubert was probably the only prominent Boer who refused to support the movement, and his opposition resulted in the withdrawal of the Boers from the territory seized, as he threatened to resign unless he had his way, saying: "I positively refuse to hold office under a government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England."

In November last, it was reported that Gen. Joubert had been killed in action, and later reports said he was dangerously wounded and had to use a cart in order to follow the operations in the field.

The circumstances of the death of Gen. Joubert are not explained in the dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, which recalls the fact that William Cox a newspaper correspondent who was recently released from imprisonment at Pretoria and who has arrived at Durban, said that Gen. Joubert was apparently suspected of half-heartedness, and that his life would be in danger at the hands of the burghers if Pretoria was besieged.

## FAURESMITH TAKEN.

London, March 29.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 28:

"General Clements occupied Farqu-

Continued on Seventh Page.

## A BIG MAN WITH A BABY'S STOMACH

### A Spectacle Which Is Not Uncommon in the American Home.

He lives on crackers and milk, baby's food. He has a baby's stomach. Give meat to a baby and it will probably be thrown into convulsions. If this man eats meat he suffers agony. He can only eat baby foods, "spoon victuals," and not much at a time of that.

This is the story of the man with a baby's stomach.

He was once a hearty eater. He could eat anything. And he did. He ate by the clock, regardless of the necessities

of nutrition. He rushed through breakfast to get to business. He hustled through lunch because of business. He went home at night, tired out, to eat a heavy dinner, which his stomach was entirely unfit to take care of.

Then came a time when his stomach seemed unduly distended after he had eaten a meal. There were bitter eructations and belchings; a constant feeling of discomfort, and sometimes a dull pain in the stomach. Somebody told him to take some sort of tablets or drops after each meal. He tried it and it eased him. The gas didn't trouble him so much, and his stomach wasn't so uncomfortable. He thought it was all right to mix meals and medicine, and did it regularly. But presently other symptoms appeared. He grew nervous, sleepless, irritable. His skin was dry and harsh. His liver didn't act. His heart troubled him, his kidneys were out of order. He had miserable headaches.

Then he began to doctor. He doctored for his liver; for his heart; for his kidneys; for his nerves.

Then the doctors gave him up and he gave up the doctors.

That is one-half of the story. Here's the other half in

**The Man's Own Words.**

"About ten years ago I began to have trouble with my stomach," writes Mr. Wm. Conolly, of 535 Walnut St., Lorain, Ohio. "It got so bad that I had to lay off quite often two and three days in a week, my stomach would bloat, and I would belch up gas, and was in awful distress at such times. I have employed and been treated by the best doctors in this city, but got no help whatever. Some said I had cancer of the stomach, others catarrh, others dyspepsia. I have bought and tried everything I saw advertised for dyspepsia and stomach trouble, but continued to get worse all the time. About twelve months ago I was in such a condition that my friends had some fear about my recovering. I called a doctor and he found me in very bad shape. Hands and limbs were cold and dripping with cold sweat. He told me that I had a very bad case of chronic indigestion. I was under his treatment until this spring (1898), but did not improve any. By some way or other I happened to get hold of a vial of your "Pellets," and I thought they helped me. It was then I wrote to you for advice. You told me that by my symptoms you thought I had liver complaint, and advised the use of your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Pellets" in connection. These medicines I have taken as directed, and am very happy to state that I commenced to get better from the start, and have not lost a day this summer on account of my stomach. I feel tip-top, and better than I have for ten years."

If that history of one man's suffering and cure teaches anything, it teaches this:

There is no need to suffer with "weak" stomach and the score of ills it causes.

Because:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It has cured thousands of men and women whose cases were like that of Mr. Conolly. It has cured "weak" heart, "weak" liver, "weak" lungs, "weak" nerves, and every other kind of weakness which can have its origin in a "weak" stomach. It cures through the stomach the ailments which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

**A Word From a Woman.**

"I had suffered from indigestion, and only those who have suffered from it know what it really is," writes Mrs. M. J. Fagan, of 1613 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. "I had had severe attacks of headache and dizziness, with cold hands and feet; everything I ate distressed me, bowels were constipated and I was growing thin and nervous. I cannot express the bad feelings I had when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took nine bottles of the 'Discovery' and have taken several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I commenced feeling better with the first bottle and kept on improving. Now I am so greatly improved in health my friends often speak of it. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all suffering as I was. I received more benefit from them than any other medicine used."

When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased the natural result is to cut down the nutrition of the body. Just as much food may be eaten, but it's not the food eaten but the food digested and assimilated which keeps the body strong. When the stomach is "weak" it's like any weak thing; it can only do weak work. The full strength of the stomach equals the full strength of the whole body. Cut down the strength of the stomach, weaken the powers of digestion and assimilation, and by as much as the stomach is weakened by so much the whole body is weakened. But as the whole body is made of parts, so this "weakness" is distributed over these several parts, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, nerves, blood, etc.

When "Golden Medical Discovery" cures the "weak" stomach it necessarily cures the weakness of other organs which have been dragged down by the weakness or disease of the stomach and the associated organs of digestion and nutrition. That is why diseases of lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, nerves and blood are cured by "Golden Medical Discovery."

The remarkable cures affected by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" warrant the hope of a cure in any similar case. No matter how many doctors have failed, or how many medicines have been taken in vain, there is hope for everybody who begins the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It always helps. It almost always cures.

There is no alcohol contained in the "Discovery" and it is altogether free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The dealer who tries to sell any substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery" is the customer's enemy. He is willing to risk the health of his customer for the sake of larger profit paid by less reliable remedies. For health's sake insist on having Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

**What's 21 Cents?**

Not much certainly. Its purchasing power is not large in the open market. But 21 cents converted into one-cent stamps will pay the expense of mailing Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the foremost medical work of the age. There's no other charge. The book is given away. Last year it cost $25,000 to give this book to all who paid mailing expenses. There's a little difference between the 21 cents for mailing and $25,000 for making the book! This great work contains 1008 large pages and deals with the great topics which are of vital interest to every man and woman. Send 21 one-cent stamps (expense of mailing only) for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume in durable cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 27.—Senate.—Agreed to the conference report on the pension appropriation bill. Devoted the rest of the day to debate on the Alaskan civil bill and the Puerto Rico problem.

House.—There was lively debate during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. The charge that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was the result of a deal for raising a Republican campaign fund was again referred to by Mr. Pierce (Tenn.), but Mr. Hull declared the anonymous author of the charge would never dare to avow himself and be branded as a falsifier. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.), made an appeal for the extension of official sympathy to the Boers in their struggle for independence, and Mr. Lentz of Ohio, delivered a scathing denunciation of militarism and the war in the Philippines. This attack aroused the indignation of Mr. Marsh (Ill.), who declared Mr. Lentz's speech was a disgrace to congress.

Washington, March 28.—Senate—Agreed to vote on the Puerto Rico bill Tuesday afternoon, April 3. Listened to a speech by Mr. Davis in support of free trade. Amended the Alaskan civil code bill by declaring void all permits heretofore given to mine for gold in tide waters under the jurisdiction of the United States and allowing all citizens of the United States to do such mining under regulations imposed by organized mining districts. Defeated the Morgan free coinage amendment to the Puerto Rican bill by a vote of 15 years to 33 nays. In executive session the Democrats broke a quorum and prevented confirmation of the appointment of William D. Bynum as a member of the board of general apraisers at New York.

House.—Devoted the day to consideration of the army appropriation bill. Several minor amendments were adopted, and about half the bill was considered. Mr. Driggs (N. Y.), created a diversion by charging reckless extravagance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner and precipitated a lively tilt upon the subject. He gave notice that later he should ask the house to investigate the subject. The conference reports on the urgent deficiency and the pension appropriation bills were agreed to.

Washington March 29.—Senate—Agreed to the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Heard an extended speech by Mr. Beveridge in support of free trade with Puerto Rico. By a vote of 13 yeas to 32 nays refused to strike out the committee amendment to the Puerto Rico bill imposing a duty of 5 cents a pound upon coffee imported into the island. By a vote of 16 yeas to 33 nays refused to strike out the provision for a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates on products of Puerto Rico imported into the United States.

House.—Passed the army appropriation bill in a form only slightly modified from that in which it came from the committee. One of the amendments adopted opens the soldiers' homes to the officers and men of the volunteer and regular armies incapacitated by service during or since the Spanish war. An incident of the day was a defense of the War Department against the charge of reckless extravagance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner, made by Mr. Driggs, of New York yesterday. Mr. Parker (N. J.), produced the itemized expenses furnished by the War Department to show there had been no extravagance. Vincent Boering's right to his seat from the eleventh Kentucky district was confirmed without opposition. His seat was contested by Mr. White, another republican.

Washington, March 30.—Senate.—Heard Mr. Proctor in support of free trade with Puerto Rico and Mr. Pettus on the constitutional phases of the problem. During the latter's speech he convulsed his colleagues with humorous sallies at the expense of Senators Gallinger and Beveridge. Devoted the rest of the day to consideration of the Puerto Rican subject.

House.—Devoted the day to war claims, taking no action of importance thereon. Adopted the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Washington, March 31.—Senate—Completed consideration of the Puerto Rican bill with the exception of two amendments, which lie over till Monday, final vote to be taken Tuesday. Senator Fairbanks made a lengthy speech defending the 15 per cent tariff. Bills were passed granting lands to the state of Alabama for the education of colored students, and to establish a light and fog signal at Brown's Point, Puget Sound.

House—Passed the fortifications appropriation bill as it came from the committee. It carries $7,092,488. A three hours' political debate was precipitated by a general political speech made by Mr. Shattuc of Ohio many members on both sides being drawn into it. A resolution was adopted to re-elect the present board of managers of the national soldiers' home.

Washington, April 2.—Senate — Seven hours devoted to debate on Puerto Rican tariff bill.

House—Adopted a resolution by Mr. Payne, Republican floor leader, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the probable surplus existing revenue laws wou... create during this and the coming fiscal year. Under suspension of the rules bills were passed to open to settlement 418,000 acres in the Fort Hall Indian reservation and 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma by ratifying the agreements with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches to divide the northern judicial district of New York into two districts and to appropriate $100,000 for a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

## SENATOR SAWYER DEAD.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 29.—Former United States Senator Philetus Sawyer died this morning at 9:15 o'clock at the residence of his son, E. P. Sawyer, in this city. The illness resulting in his death became serious at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The attack at first affected the stomach, but later other organs became involved and for several days his condition had been considered critical. Senator Sawyer was 82 years old.

Mr. Sawyer seemed to be feeling a little better this morning when he suddenly settled back and died.

Mr. Sawyer was known as the "grand old man of Oshkosh." When his death was announced flags were placed at half mast all over the city and expressions of sorrow were general.

Ex-Senator Sawyer was born in Rutland county, Vermont, Sept. 22, 1816. His first political honor was his election as an alderman of this city. In 1864 he was elected to congress where he remained for ten years and in 1881 he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Sawyer amassed a large fortune in the lumber trade.

# THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

### A VOICE OF SPRING.

It is a voice of Spring,
Clear and firm.
Tones prophetic in it flow,
Steady and strong,
Yet soft and low—
An excellent thing in song.
"I can wait," saith merry Spring,
If the rain runneth, and the wind hummeth,
And the mount at morn be hoar with snow,
In the frost the violet dozes,
Wind and rain breath of roses,
And the great summer cometh
Wherein all things shall gaily bloom and grow.
Long may the voice be found,
Potent its spell,
While the world runs round,
And the world runs well.
—Edward Rowland Sill, in Hermione and other poems.

## NO NEED OF DISCOURAGEMENT.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"That Right is that which must prevail,
If not here, there; if not now, then,
Is the one Truth which shall not fail,
For all the doubts and fears of men."

Whenever I am disposed to question whether a progressive movement which I believe leads to higher conditions can finally succeed, the thought contained in the above lines always brings encouragement. If a thing is right and best for humanity as a whole, it will, at last, prevail; "if not here, there; if not now, then." The way may be long and dreary; step by step it may have to be fought over; but with the light shining yonder, steadily and clearly, the truth will not fail, notwithstanding "all the doubts and fears of men."

Many words of bitter discouragement regarding the possibilities of suffrage for women have been spoken lately in face of the coming school elections. It is folly to even try to exert any influence in the matter, say many who feel that women should have a recognized voice in the educational arrangements for their children, if they cannot have one in other affairs of life. And these are some of their reasons for looking upon the dark side of this question:

1. Men generally do not favor even a limited suffrage for women. That is true. Good men often oppose it bitterly, but if I read history aright, they are not always infallible. Good men and true fought against the abolition of human slavery. Good men and true made the laws that hung people for petty thieving. Good men and true sent equally good men and women to the stake for differences of opinion. Yet slavery was abolished; brutal penalties were done away with; and people are no longer burned to ashes because they think for themselves. So with a hundred other things. The world moves constantly in spite of man's opposition to changes that seem revolutionary.

Outside of the opposition which is conscientious, there is also that which comes from the selfish fear that women with votes will rashly upset the existing order of things. Confidentially, I should not be at all surprised if they did in some ways, for it does occur to them occasionally that improvement is a possibility. It is quite certain, however, that with the right of suffrage will come the desire of a practical knowledge of affairs, thus largely doing away with the dangers of unconsidered action. I am speaking now of the thinking class corresponding to the same class of men. Of course ignorance, which is sexless, will always have to be reckoned with.

2. The indifference of women themselves. This is a far more serious matter than masculine opposition, because it offers an argument that is considered unanswerable. In fact, the stale, old "chestnuts" that have been used so many years by men have been retired behind "woman's indifference." When the "indelicate," "immodest" and "impracticable" phases of the question are disposed of, then look out for the women-don't-want-to-vote plea to be brought forward.

This is discouraging because, in a measure, it is true, yet it really does not amount to anything as an argument. The Filipinos do not want to be "civilized," but we are going right on to "civilize" them for all that. It must be remembered that this struggle for representation by women in the government is against the traditions of centuries. That she should quietly submit to be governed has been the religious teaching for ages, and is largely so to-day. The conservatism of mothers, sisters, wives and daughters is not, therefore, strange, especially when it is considered that to be otherwise is often to oppose those they hold nearest and dearest. All this will pass away with the increasing evidence of the need of woman's influence in legislation. The thought is growing day by day and will continue to grow in spite of all assertions or efforts to the contrary. The end is as certain as the rising of the morrow's sun, and in the future, near or distant, it will be seen that in spite of prophecies of evil the home will "transform the state instead of the state transforming the home."

There is then really no need for discouragement. Go back over the last fifty years and see what has been accomplished, then hold it in the thought when you begin to feel that effort is useless. Higher education was not then possible for women; now they can receive the same training as their brothers if they so desire. Then professions were not open to women; to-day all may be entered, and all kinds of business engaged in, the result being in most cases, only limited by qualification. And so I might go on with the enumeration, had I time and space, but it is not necessary.

Nearer and nearer is coming the understanding—and with the understanding the conviction,—that woman ought by right to stand side by side with man in educational and also in state affairs. In spite of all affirmations to the contrary, and showing, too, that the so-called indifference of women to voting can be overcome, the results in the states and territories and countries where is equal suffrage have been excellent. In Colorado alone during the six years since it was granted, and by the influence of women, laws have been enacted prohibiting child labor, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, establishing a state industrial school for girls and a state home for dependent children, and abolishing the use of emblems on the Australian ballot, which last is the next thing to establishing an educational qualification for voters.

I believe that the indifference of women comes largely from the feeling that the "game is not worth the candle." They do not and will not vote for the mere sake of voting, but given something of present vital interest, in which there is a chance of some accomplishment, and they will not forget or neglect to register and vote. Look, for instance, at the recent registration in Cleveland!

In reality, there is a responsibility resting upon every woman just as there is upon every man, to use the ballot to forward the higher interests of the community. Putting aside every question of like or dislike, of approval or disapproval of woman suffrage, every one who has the right to cast a vote, neglects an important duty by not so doing. There can be nothing of greater moment than the schools, and their efficiency is the real measure of the culture and progress of the people of a city. We may not be able to wipe out an existing evil to-day, but the well-trained children may see and overcome it in the to-morrow of their wholesome maturity.

Look out for the Easter number next week, which will contain a pretty Easter story and other seasonable things.

Written for The Blade.

### FOOTSTEPS ON THE STAIRS.

In the quiet hush of evening,
As we watch the dying light,
Fading into murky shadows,
Sinking into dusky night,
O, how often from our musings
Of life's sorrows, and its cares,
Do we pause and mutely listen
For the footsteps on the stairs.

And when midnight's slumber gently
Calms the weary heart to rest,
And the soul with joyful visions
Of our childhood's days is blest;
When the past with all its music
And its oft-remembered airs,
Wakes us from our dreams, we listen
For the footsteps on the stairs.

When the heart with grief is burdened
With its daily toil and pain,
And we feel the star of pleasure
Will not rise for us again;
And the spirit breathes its sorrow
Forth in silent voiceless tears;
How we long to hear the music
Of the footsteps on the stairs.

There's a land to which we're going,
Where the waiting spirits stand,
Watching for their loved ones coming
To that purer, better land;
O! thus angel-lore will teach us
To forget all earthly cares;
Only then we'll cease to listen
For the footsteps on the stairs.
—Victoria Alexandra Stone.

## The Cozy Corner

Mrs. E. E. H., an old friend of the Cozy Corner, tells the editor that she has a new house, "purely colonial," and asks for a suggestion of something "appropriate and unusual" to put into it. Our friend is to be congratulated on having built what she says is intended to "be a home for her family for all time," but Thomas Dow says in "The House Beautiful," that no house is "purely colonial" if it was built after the American revolution. We suppose, therefore, that she intends to say that her house is architecturally colonial, which implies that it contains many comforts and conveniences of which our colonial ancestors never dreamed.

The request that the editor suggest "something to add" is difficult to grant, as she has not idea of what "appropriate and unusual" things are already provided. A suggestion taken from the magazine above mentioned, which will be appropriate to any house that is built to be a home for succeeding generations, is that of placing over the doorways or mantels a motto to become the key-note of the lives of those who dwell within its walls.

This motto may be either done in old English lettering, on a shield to be fastened over the door, or painted on the brick or tiles of the chimney over the mantel, and may consist of any sentiment one chooses. In many houses in England, one sees: "Do the next thynge," a motto which can be easily changed to "Do the duty that lies nearest you." Other suitable quotations are: "Let us here hold companionship with peace," "Be bright and jovial among your guests," "Keep looking for something to thank God for."

In a dining room, this grace of Burns' would be appropriate:

Some hae meat wha canna eat,
And some hae none who want it,
But we hae meat and we can eat
And say, "The Lord be thankit."

In a home among the mountains, we can realize the feelings that prompted this: "Our strength cometh from the hills," and over the huge fireplace in a hall, what would be more suitable than, "O ye fire and heat, praise ye the Lord?" Perhaps some of our Cozy Corner friends will send some suggestions for this new home. They will be welcome.

Two letters, called forth by a recent review of Kipling, which appeared in The Blade, have been received, and are given this week. This is what the editor likes—to have the opinions and thoughts of her readers on the various books that are reviewed in what is necessarily a brief manner, in the literary columns of The Blade. In this way, various thoughts on the subject may be considered.

The first letter is from Anne C. Newbigging, who, woman-like, judges of a story by the moral effect she thinks it will have on her family:

I come again, because I cannot pass over the criticism of Kipling's works that Miss Bouton recently gave us, without thanking her for so beautifully expressing my thoughts on the subject. What is there about this man's work that is either pure or uplifting? We must admit that there is an originality—a most telling originality—about them, but it is one that will not serve to keep his writings alive. There is a pathos, feeling, misery and looseness about his characters that is simply appalling in the likeness it bears to a certain class of human beings, but, so far as I have read his books, I have failed to find either purity or ideal characteristics.

Take, for instance, Mine Own People. To say that I was bitterly disappointed in the literary treat I had anticipated when I procured the book, does not express my feelings when I had read it. Tales from the Hills is still worse, and as for either of them being a help to young people, I shall certainly take care that my young folks do not see them until they have had some lessons in human character, and have learned to distinguish between a suicide and a man who can meet death bravely and nobly.

I am not a strict believer in "goody-goody" literature, but think that a popular writer should draw from the very best and most uplifting points of human character.

Kipling will, as Miss Bouton says, take a place among the prominent writers of the day, and will go on writing foolishness of which no one with common sense should approve, and the most deplorable feature, to my mind, is that such authors are placed upon a pedestal and made idols of in a manner that is never accorded to those who have written books like John Halifax, The Little Minister, Jane Eyre, etc.

While I do not wish to see Kipling lose the prestige he has gained, I do hope to see the day when such a powerful writer will devote his talents to writing those things that will be helpful to the world, and not things that will merely bring to him a popularity that is as brief as it is unworthy.

The second letter is written by a man, Grant J., who evidently is thinking more of the literary value of books:

In The Blade of March 8, I notice an arraignment of some of the works of Rudyard Kipling. This is, no doubt, just, so far as Stalky & Co. is concerned. It is not likely that Stalky and his colleagues portray schoolboy life in England any more than it does in America. That work seems to be a fantastic creation, in which Mr. Kipling gave free rein to a grotesque and absurd imagery. That Kipling failed to add to his fame by descending to the low level indicated in the Stalky papers is quite evident, as those stories fail to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

In "The White Man's Burden," he does not inculcate the idea that it is right and proper to "shoot" civilization into the children of heathendom, and if there is, in any part of the poem, a statement to that effect, I would like to have it quoted.

Critics are liable to make the same mistake in this instance as was made so rabidly and unjustly when Edwin Markham gave to the world that superb production, The Man With the Hoe.

Since mankind all over the globe, irrespective of race or condition, are given to hero worship, it is seldom we find one who is averse to filling a hero's niche, if given the opportunity, although all know the instability of popular favor.

A Reader, asks a question that has come to us from several women this winter and this answer will do for all. It is in regard to the advisability of answering advertisements that promise work for women at their own homes. Of course, it is impossible to tell with any certainty as to whether the firms who so advertise are responsible, or whether one can realize anything from such a venture without a trial. I have been told that there were so many requirements made, and that the prices paid by some of these firms were so small that not even an expert worker can make living wages after deducting all expenses for postage, material, etc., and that few had the courage to continue the work long enough to receive back the deposit that is required.

I know nothing personally of these things; I only repeat what I have heard, but it seems reasonable to think that when there are so many women and girls wanting employment in every city and town, these firms would be able to secure all the assistance they needed without such extensive advertising.

Carrie. Easter Sunday comes this year on April 15. Ash Wednesday was March 28. Palm Sunday is the Sunday next before Easter.

Journalist:—The requirements which "will enable one to obtain employment as a reporter on a daily paper" are many and varied. In one city in Colorado no one is considered eligible for such honor, except they can successfully use a kodak, a typewriter and can ride a bicycle. This knowledge is an imperative necessity, while brains, good judgment, quickness and a nose for news, are also considered legitimate.

Dinner Party:—Decorations of colored silk and ribbon are no longer seen on the most perfectly arranged dinner tables. Have everything for your Easter dinner pure white, and supply the color needed, by your flowers. There seems to be, this year, a preference for serving coffee to the ladies in the parlor, while the gentlemen remain in the dining room and have there their coffee and cigars. All of the gentlemen at a table should rise and stand while the ladies pass out of the room. This custom ought to prevail in the family as well as in company.

### Spring Fancies in Fashions.

Skirts are made with plaits of all kinds. Box, double and triple, as well as single; kilt plaiting and laid-on plaits. These are kept in good shape by an interlining of haircloth, cut with the hair running down instead of crosswise as at the bottom of skirts. The laid-on plait at the back is arranged somewhat like a watteau. The skirts are made very smooth across the front and hips, and flare more than ever at the foot, the interlining of haircloth being several inches deep, to produce this effect. A very pretty arrangement for those who object to plaiting is to make narrow tucks in the back to take up the fullness. These run from the waist band down for five or six inches close to the center seam on both sides.

The short jacket in Eton and Bolero effects will be worn with suits in a great variety of material. The Eton, with the back just reaching the waist line, has the fronts long and either pointed or rounded. Very dressy Boleros are made of colored silks, to slip on in the evening over thin dresses, when one is sitting on the piazza.

Lace and embroidered all-overs will be used in trimming, and, for whole dresses, some very beautiful patterns being shown ranging in price from 50 cents upwards. Appliques in silk and velvet are still in vogue, and, for both dresses and hats, ribbons will be very lavishly employed. Buttons in imitation of precious stones will be favored as trimming, and black and white combinations are still popular, this being one of the most striking, and at the same time, one of the most elegant combinations possible.

For young girl's evening gowns, nets are fancied with bunches of narrow ribbon for trimming. Fancy waists are more beautiful than ever. Some very peculiar styles are shown, which will not be likely to become favorites, however. For instance, the waists that are made to open in the back. These have a slight fullness in front and three box plaits in the back, the fastenings being placed under the center one. This will necessitate a waiting maid, which will make the fashion unpopular, unless, indeed, the dealers can be persuaded to furnish the maid with the waist.

### A SONG.

From giant-forests hewn,
And golden fields of grain;
From the furrowed hills and the belching mills
With their fuel of hand and brain;
From the mountain's mine-dug depth
To star paths made by men,
Sounds one vast song that rolls along
And circles the world again.

Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the music of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!

Over the deserts' waste
We measure the miles of chain
'Till the Steam King roars from both the shores
And rends the hills in twain.
We search in the ocean's bed,
And bridge where the torrent hurled,
And we stretch a wire like a line of fire
To signal through the world!

You with your tinsel crowns
And kingdoms of crumbling clay,
You with gold in its yellow mold
Rotting your lives away,
Rest when the task is done,
Sleep when the day goes by,
And the sweat of the hand that plows the land
Are gems that you cannot buy!

Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the music of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!

From the wealth of the living age,
From the garden grave of death,
Comes one acclaim like a furnace flame
Fanned to a white hot breath.
Honor the Man Who Toils
And the sound of the anvil's ring;
From the deathless sky a hand on high
Has reached to make a King!
—Kate Masterson, in New York Times.

### SOMETHING ABOUT EGGS.

Elsa asks the Cook:—"Why do people eat eggs in Lent?" For various reasons, Elsa. One must eat something, and eggs seem to be the best substitute for the meat which is supposed to be abstained from at this season. Then, too, eggs are more plentiful and cheaper now. For some persons, it is a sufficient reason for eating them to say it is the fashion.

The egg has been in all ages and in all countries, the subject of mystery and legend. The ancient Finns believed that a mystic bird laid one which the god Vaimainon threw into the sea, and when it broke, the lower half of the shell formed the earth, the upper half the sky, the liquid white became the sun, the yolk the moon and the little bits of broken shell turned into the stars, an arrangement in which, to say the least, there was no waste.

When we consider how many eggs are eaten during the forty days of Lent, we can well imagine that every self-respecting and ambitious hen must have over her nest, the "this is my busy time" sign. We know that every housekeeper is interested in learning as many ways as possible for their cooking. It is recorded of one of the early popes, that he offered a large reward to any one who would invent one thousand ways of cooking eggs, so that the people might have sufficient variety, and in a ritual of the time of Pope Paul V., we find this prayer of consecration prepared expressly for this article of food. "Bless, O Lord, we beseech Thee, this thy creature of eggs that it may become a wholesome substance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to Thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord." It has probably been some time since much thought has been given to anything but the material benefit received from eating eggs—or anything else.

Though we cannot hope to win the Pope's prize, we have some very excellent recipes and one of the best, for a luncheon dish is:

**Chopped Eggs.**

Hard boil 6 eggs and drop them into cold water to prevent discoloring. When cold, remove the shells and chop the whites very fine; make a sauce of 1 pint of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 of flour rubbed together, a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Into this stir the chopped whites, and when very hot pour over slices of toasted bread neatly arranged on a platter; grate the yolks over the top and serve hot. If they are passed through a potato ricer, they will look better than if simply grated.

We have had a request for a recipe for making Hot Cross Buns, such as are made for Good Friday, in the old countries. An English friend has sent one, and with it comes the following note: "I do not know why we always had these buns on Good Friday, but we children thought they were a necessary part of the services of the day. I have heard that they were to recall the offerings formerly made at the doors of the Temple in Jerusalem, and a more modern tradition is that if you eat them on Good Friday, your house will be protected from fire during the coming year." If this be true, it would be a much cheaper method than modern fire insurance.

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE BABIES OF CHINATOWN.

The Babies of Chinatown is the title of a most interesting article in the April Cosmopolitan, by Mary Davidson, a California writer, who is evidently familiar with that strange Oriental part of San Francisco in which the visitor feels as if transported to another part of the world. This portion of the city of the Golden Gate was at one time the most fashionable part of the town. It lies on a sheltered slope, from which could be watched the incoming vessels and the sea rolling in the distance.

When the ships came bringing the almond-eyed Mongolians, they were landed here. "The strangers took up their abode at the foot of this beautiful part of the city, because of its proximity to the business shops and the active life of the wharves. And it was not long before Chinese immigration to California became so large that this colony began spreading itself over and up the entire slope, squeezing into every available nook and corner, and eventually forcing the old settlers to move on and over the crest of the hill, abandoning their mansions to the Chinese immigrants. And to-day, except for a few landmarks, such as these old-fashioned homes, no stretch of the imagination could picture this village, peopled as it is with its hurrying crowd of Chinese humanity other than 'Little China.'"

This pleasant article, from which this paragraph is quoted, is embellished with numerous illustrations, two of which are here reproduced.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

# THE YOUNGFOLKS

### OUR WONDER COLUMN.

## BANNER PUZZLER

For March,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

**1.—WHAT IS MY NAME?**

I am a town situated on one of the few rivers in the United States that run northward. My Indian name was Wacca Pilalka, but the English called me Cow Ford. In 1822 I was re-named for a famous American general who afterward became the President of the United States. My first settlement was made in 1816, and I am the most important town in my state.

WILHELM.

**2.—REVERSIBLE ACROSTIC.**

I am composed of 5 words, each containing 6 letters. My first, read from left to right, is to vex; my second, read from to right) is concealed; my fourth (right to to right is concealed; my fourth (right to left) to entice; my fifth (right to left) is a British coin. The primals read down form the name of one of the most famous beauties ever known; the finals read up, is the name of three powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of mankind.

C. M. B.

**3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.**

In the middle of a canal 60 ft. wide, stood two upright poles, A and B; the top of A is 12 ft. and that of B 20 ft. above the water, which was 2 ft. below the edges of the banks. The poles fell in opposite directions across the canal, the top of A resting on the left bank at the level of the water, and B resting on the right bank in such a manner that a plumb line let fall from its top end, rests on the ground. How deep is the water in the canal, and how far from the edge of the right bank to the plumb bob resting on the ground?

VITIS.

**4.—HALF-SQUARE.**

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A puzzler with a pretty name.
2.—Sound reverberated.
3.—Denoting a particular person.
4.—A preposition.
5.—A "leading" vowel.

A. FAUL.

**5.—QUERY.**

Who first crossed the Sea of Saragossa, and what was the occasion of the journey?

W. P. E.

**6.—QUOTATIONS.**

Who wrote:
"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives,
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

ILLI-NOIS.

**Answers to Puzzles of March 22.**

1.—Joseph Reed.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Maine, usher, sepia, ergot, salvo; primals, Muses; finals, Erato.
3.—30,705 sq. in.
4.—Nicolaitanes.
5.—The Star Chamber was a high court exercising jurisdiction in certain cases mostly criminal, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the king's council, with the addition of certain judges, and could proceed on mere rumor, or could examine witnesses, and could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641. Its title arose from its being held in a room at the Exchequer where the chests containing certain Jewish contracts and obligations called "Starrs" were kept, or else from the stars with which the ceiling was decorated.
6.—Colton wrote:
"Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of tricks and duplicity himself, than straightforward and simple integrity in another."

**Chat.**

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., "T.," W. A. Hoyt, Pauline, and G. W. B.

Pauline, what "hustlers" these "home-mail-carriers" are to be sure!

W. A. Hoyt, thank you for the diagram and solution.

W. L. H., I hope you will come in every little while.

G. W. B., your solutions were very clear.

"T." says: "W. P. E. is mistaken about the extinction of the Norman line. Henry II, first Plantagenet had as much Norman as French blood, and it was the former not the latter that gave him the crown."

## The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

STUDY FOR APRIL.

"All success proves partial failure; all advance what's left behind; all triumph something crushed at the chariot wheels."
—E. B. Browning.

For our April study we will take the above quotation from Mrs. Browning's Aurora Leigh. To obtain the full meaning and strength of the words, one should read them in connection with the whole poem, or that part immediately connected with them, but, taken alone, they furnish the subject for careful thought and study.

The first guest of our April reunion, to report, is Big I. T., who brings from the Indian Territory a model greeting, brief but very hearty. He will be the guest of Miss Prudence while we are waiting for the others to put in an appearance, and a very capable assistant to her in receiving the M. G. R., girls and boys. Do not fail to have your letters here early in April, in order that you may not be too late to greet the long absent members who will attend.

Before taking up any of the papers on the March study, Little Brown Sparrow may have an opportunity of listening to J. H. S., who has come in purposely to speak with her:

I think the Merry-Go-Rounds are quite fortunate in their selection of names. Here comes a Little Brown Sparrow who seems truly to belong to a family of musicians. It is a little early to expect to hear the clear songs of the wildwood birds, but the Sparrow differs from them, for he remains chirping around our homes even when the ground is covered with snow, and seems to be very happy. There is something we all love in music, and without it the world would be a very dull place. This Sparrow seems possessed of a power to please that is beyond the usual chatter of these birds; she appears to be an all-around, good little body who would be welcomed at every door—one of the kind that are the salt of the earth, and possibly there is a little bit of pepper, too, just enough for a good seasoning.

A beautiful wreath blooms the year around,
In the genial glow of love ever found.
With colors so bright some fancy to please,
And will make a true heart feel always at ease.

We are not to be judged according to sin,
But the good of our lives will help us to win.
And the Little Brown Sparrow will find repose
In doing what's right wherever she goes.

The banjo as a musical instrument, has its place in the world, and where we have out-of-door entertainments, serenades, or after the public exercises of schools, when the children want something lively, it is very useful. If the Little Brown Sparrow wishes to learn to play on one, I have no doubt she will find a way to make the knowledge increase her usefulness.

Capt. Nemo.—I am an admirer of Longfellow, and was glad to have our March study selected from his poems. This selection moves one unconsciously to take a retrospective view of his life. We are all making footprints, but alas! how often we would be glad to erase them, even before the impression is fully made. The lesson to be learned from The Psalm of Life is elevating; may it be inspiring. Many a forlorn brother has been shipwrecked, who might have been saved could he have heard a warning voice. The whole poem teaches us that our footsteps should be carefully watched and guided along the better way, not making them on shifting sands, but where they may remain an influence for good to those who follow.

Brunette.—There are so many things by which to judge a good man, that it is difficult to decide who is the best. From several standpoints, I think Abraham Lincoln has left the highest example for us to follow. His unpretentious manner, his clear and chaste expressions, his profound logic and his broad statesmanship are unequalled. His whole character and his motive in life is, I think, summed up in the one sentence that of itself would have gained him undying fame—"With malice toward none and charity for all." By taking such a life for our guide, we shall be sure to make no "footprints," but such as will help our brothers.

Berta Merven.—That we may make our lives sublime in spite of circumstances is proven by those of nearly all persons who have risen from poverty or degrading circumstances. Probably the greatest and most helpful man, of this century at least, was Abraham Lincoln, who, by a stroke of his pen, freed over three millions of human beings. We cannot expect to do a thing like that, but we may live such lives as will be powerful for good upon all who come within their influence.

Betty.—There can be no question but that Jesus Christ lived the most sublime life and left the greatest and most lasting "footprints" for us to follow. He was meek and lowly, always doing good and ready to forgive. Since He left the earth, there have been very many men who have been good in some ways. Christopher Columbus, who gave us an example of patience and perseverance George Washington, William Penn, Abraham Lincoln and many others have left "footprints" for us to follow. One thing we can learn from them all is that "True greatness is doing the right thing at the right time."

Baby Bye.—The greatest "footprints" for all time were made by the Savior of men, and the best way for us to help others is to follow in them as closely as possible. Each of us is some one's ideal; some one is following in our tracks, looking to us for guidance. If we plant our feet so that those who come after us will ever be led upward and onward, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing when our life draws to an end that we have not lived in vain.

Dimple writes that she has been called upon to suffer the loss of her father, who has recently passed on to the spirit world. We all offer her our sympathy, and hope that in the faithful performance of her daily duties she will find the comfort she needs. About our study she says:

"My opinion is that in freeing the slaves Lincoln has left upon the "sands of time" the grandest "footprints" ever imprinted by mortal man, and though we may never be called upon to pass through such trying ordeals as he was, we may all follow his example in making the most of our advantages and in fearlessly doing right at whatever cost. In this way we leave to coming generations the help of a good example.

Nita.—The "Psalm" is an ideal study to follow that of last month. If we "do some little good each day," live so "that each to-morrow will find us better than to-day," a footprint must necessarily be made, and the "brother, seeing," cannot resist the impulse that will impel him to a higher, nobler life, unless he is willfully determined to follow the downward path. From all the men who have left the deepest footprints, it is difficult to select one who combines all of the good qualities, so we must each choose from them the life which we think best, and follow it earnestly and truly.

Cor Cordum sends her paper on the February poem too late for use. It is a very good one, indeed, but like her January review, came after the time for using it had gone by. We must endeavor to be prompt with our work, or the interest will be lost.

Florence.—In my opinion, Abraham Lincoln left one of the deepest impressions for the guidance of our "footsteps" along the "sands of time." He was not one who drifted with the tide or was blown about by every adverse wind. He had very strong ideas of honor and of right, for which he was willing to forfeit everything, even his life, if necessary. His truthfulness of character and honesty of purpose were acknowledged by all, even his enemies.

Western Rambler.—Your letter is too long and is too local in its interest to use in this department. There are but few of our number who would care for such a personal matter, though the letter was very well written. The printed article of which you speak is not now available for The Blade. Write again, and about something of general interest, and make your letter brief and to the point.

Retunh, Queen Sweetheart, Iowa Brunette, O. T. Hello, Guy and G. G. of Pleasantville, are among those who have this week been accepted as members of the M. G. R. Some have sent letters which will be used when possible, and the others have promised to write something interesting soon. Good letters from Quien Saba and Prairie Maiden on the poem for the month are crowded out this week, but will be given next week.

### THE BEND IN THE ROAD.

Written for The Blade.

From the vine-covered cottage so neat,
'Tis valiantly done, that pose of the head,
To show how courageous and straight
He can march off to school, with never a sigh,
That his mother comes but to the gate.

So he glances not back, but steps to the swing
Of the bright, little, cheery tin pail
And thinks of the good things that are waiting within:
And then—why look at the trail

Which the wagon wheel leaves in the cool, golden dust;
It turns with a farmer and load.
There are tears in the eyes of the little brown lad.
Why? He has come to the bend in the road.

Lost to sight is the vine-covered cottage and gate,
Where the mother stood watching, and now.
The step of the little brown lad is slow,
And he isn't as brave, somehow.

So you and I start hopefully forth,
With sympathy kindly bestowed.
But all human kind like the little brown lad,
Falters, just at the bend in the road.
—Annie G. Thompson.

Oh, the ghost of a vision is the little brown lad,
With the pair of sturdy brown feet,
Trudging bravely the length of the dusty brown road

Written for The Blade.

## A Coronation That Miscarried.

With all the cunning of his kind, Mr. Fox, once upon a time, essayed to be crowned King of Beasts—and came very near having his desire gratified. It was Mr. Rabbit who spoiled his coronation, which would account for the natural enmity between this precious pair. And the way of it was this:

Mr. Fox (really, his cunning has never been appreciated at anything like its full value) was secretly dissatisfied with being merely an ordinary subject of the animal realm. Stout in his belief that superior wit and intelligence entitled him to honor above the common herd, he ardently sought for promotion.

To obtain the same he hit upon quite an original plan.

He moped about, apparently disconsolate, and allowed his handsome brush to trail the ground. Took little or no interest in life. Affected disgust with his surroundings. Added to which he feigned illness, and managed to get his coat in such a frowzy condition as to give color to the simulation.

His deplorable state was soon remarked by Mr. Wolf, who, it is well known, just escaped being born an idiot.

"You're not looking at all well," said the latter, one fine day in early spring, when the emerald was reflected in nature and the kine were luxuriating in rich pastures. "What's the matter—bilious?"

"Billious! Bah—no! If my suffering is apparent to a dullard like yourself there's ample cause for it. The wrongs of my friends bear with crushing weight upon me. Our king, the Lion, has no conception of his position. He lacks the culture and polish of refined society."

Whereupon Mr. Fox fell to weeping, and his tears were as a copious flood.

"The way in which he tramples upon the rights of all the beasts, excepting myself, is positively shameful," sobbed the self-confessed benefactor of his friends. "True, I am treated with deference by our king, and, as a matter of fact, I should not feel aggrieved; but my friends—oh, my friends!—I cannot sit idly by and see them imposed on day after day without raising my voice in feeble protest. Now,"—wiping his eyes with his brush—"if we only had another king, I care not whom—one with the proper feeling and consideration for his fellows! That's what's killing me by inches."

And you might have believed it had you seen him fetching sigh upon sigh.

"Why as to that," put in the thick-headed Wolf, unable to see further than his nose's end, "we can very readily get another king. I've heard it said that when men become dissatisfied with their rulers they revolt and overthrow the government. We'll do the same, and set up a king of our own making. It's an elegant scheme."

"Yes, but whom have we among us that can bring to the high office of king the wisdom, the culture, the refinement, the dignity needed to rightfully maintain the exalted position?"

"Yourself."

"Indeed, you flatter me."

Mr. Fox's serious manner of speaking would have led one to think he had not already nominated himself for the place. By the promise of a high office (keeper of the royal bones) he completely won the confidence of Mr. Wolf, who marvelled much that he had not sooner discovered the many excellencies of his patron.

It was planned with the aid of others favorably disposed, including Mr. Bear and Mr. Elephant, that Mr. Fox should be crowned king on a certain day. Mr. Wolf was deputed to give notice of the ceremony to the beasts at large.

"Then let Mr. Lion look out for himself," said Mr. Wolf, at once puffed up with the sense of his importance. "Oh, it will be a rare day when we can twist the royal tail without let or hindrance."

After which the two conspirators went their several ways.

And up from the clump of weeds close by jumped Mr. Rabbit!

"I shall have to be present at the coronation, for it will indeed be a rare sight to see Mr. Wolf twist the tail of our king."

Mr. Rabbit laughed so heartily at the tail-twisting idea that the tears filled his eyes until he was forced to wipe them with a tuft of clover.

* * * * * * *

"Where's the crown?"

In the mad rush to overthrow the empire and raise up a new ruler—as has been recorded aforetime in history—no thought had been given the glittering head-piece.

"Where's the crown?" imperiously demanded Mr. Fox.

"Here it is; I've brought it with me!"

Butter wouldn't have melted in Mr. Lion's mouth, he spoke softly and smiled so sweetly on his disaffected subjects—assembled to his undoing. With majestic mien he stalked right up to the old stump which was to serve for the time being as a throne. Mr. Rabbit accompanied him, and took a seat well in the foreground.

It was a beautiful sight to see the company fall back—about a quarter of a mile!

"Now, don't feel uneasy, friends," called the lion, reassuringly. "Just go ahead with the coronation. I'm tired of being king, anyway. Here's the crown on my head. Any one of you may come and remove it, but if you will permit the suggestion I would much prefer that Mr. Fox do it, as I desire to shake hands with my successor."

But Mr. Fox modestly declined. He suddenly became interested in the slow approach of Mr. Ox, nibbling the herbage and taking little or no interest in the proceedings.

The animals held a brief consultation to decide upon whom should fall the honor of removing the crown and twisting the royal tail. One by one they begged off. Mr. Elephant, owing to his bulk, was urged to make a hero of himself. But no; he remembered his wife was going on a long visit to her mother, and, like a dutiful husband, he must hurry home and help pack her trunk.

"Cowards, all of you!" hissed Mr. Fox magnificent in his wrath. "I'll remove the crown, or perish in the attempt!"

And he really believed he meant it!

Just at this precise moment Mr. Ox, who had been lumbering about in his stupid way, stepped in front of the king so that his vision was obscured. A blow from the royal paw sent the huge beast sprawling twenty feet away, and with a mighty and awful roar Mr. Lion dashed in the direction of his disgruntled subjects.

Well, then there was a pretty sight, you may believe!

"The coronation is postponed on account of the storm," shouted Mr. Fox as with easy, graceful bounds, describing a semi-circle with every jump, he distanced the field in the skurry to a place of safety.

"And the tail-twisting, too, I suppose," shouted back Mr. Rabbit, who thereupon lay down in the dust of the road and laughed until his fat sides were abnormally distended.

Now it is a singular fact, since the coronation was called off so unceremoniously, Mr. Fox has had no further desire to supplant Mr. Lion as king. Nor do the troubles of his friends affect him any more in the least.

And the Lion still rules King of Beasts.

JOHN ED. QUINN.

MR. FOX AND MR. WOLF CONVERSE TOGETHER.

## TRANSVAAL NEWS.

Continued from Fifth Page.

smith to-day without opposition. One nine-pounder and one Martini-Maxim were discovered in a prospecting shaft of a mine where a large quantity of ammunition was buried.

"Arms are being surrendered gradually, and the inhabitants are settling down.

"Col. Pilcher visited Ladybrand on March 26. On leaving the town he was attacked by a party of the enemy, and one of his force was wounded and five are missing.

"During the skirmish north of the Modder river on March 25, five men were wounded. Three are reported to be missing. Captain Sloane-Stanley of the 16th Lancers, and five men of that regiment were taken prisoners."

## CŒUR D'ALENE INVESTIGATION

Washington, March 30.—Gov. Steunenberg resumed his testimony at the Coeur d'Alene investigation to-day, Mr. Sulzer conducting the cross-examination. The governor related his various talks with Gen. Merriam. He first met him in May last, and went over the insurrectionary condition and the necessity for troops. The governor said he requested Gen. Merriam to order the troops to Shoshone county, and he did so. When asked who was in supreme command in Shoshone county, Gen. Merriam or Bartlett Sinclair, the governor stated that he himself was the responsible head of authority, although he did not exercise any control or command of the troops. There was no agreement with Gen. Merriam, said the governor, that the labor organizations were to be broken up, nor was there any talk of suppressing them.

The governor again went over his trips to Washington, his call on the President, and the brief talk with Mr. McKinley. Questioned as to what the President said, Gov. Steunenberg replied that the President listened to the brief recital of conditions and the need of the continued presence of troops, but made no reply. The governor also was examined as to calls on Secretary Root, and said the latter intended to withdraw the troops from duty on October 20. The governor called to protest against this. He found that the secretary was quite determined to withdraw the troops, an order to this effect having been issued, and most of the governor's efforts were directed to showing to the military authorities that the troops should not be withdrawn. The withdrawal was finally postponed. The governor denied that there was any talk of politics in connection with the postponement. He told the secretary there was no militia available and not sufficient time to raise a local guard before the troops were to be withdrawn, and these representations brought about the postponement At present the troops were not on guard, but were in garrison. Further questioned as to calls on the President the governor said that the President told one of the delegations that he had acted as an official, sending troops on the governor's call, and that any other course would not have been a compliance with his sworn duty.

When Mr. Sulzer referred to the "reign of terror you inaugurated," Gov. Steunenberg answered emphatically: "I did not inaugurate a reign of terror. It was there before I got there, and has existed for the last seven years." He said further to Mr. Lentz: "I know that county has been a hell on earth for the last ten years."

Representative Dick opened the redirect examination when the cross-questioning had closed. He said he was sorry politics had been brought into the inquiry, but as this had occurred he would pursue that course to some extent. He asked Governor Steunenberg as to reports of his communicating with Senator Hanna or with him, Mr. Dick, to which the governor replied that he had never seen either of them until he came to Washington. The governor said he was elected as a Democrat in '96 and '98.

"Did you support Mr. Bryan?" asked Mr. Dick.

"I did."

"Would you support him again?"

"Most assuredly: if he is nominated again I will support him by all means."

Mr. Dick inquired if Mr. Bryan had ever written or expressed any protest or disapproval of the governor's course. Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Lentz protested, and Mr. Hay, of Virginia, objected on the ground that Mr. Bryan was not president.

The committee voted to allow the question as to whether Mr. Bryan had protested, and Governor Steunenberg said he had never heard from Mr. Bryan in protest or otherwise.

The inquiry was then directed to showing the circumstances under which the governor had called for troops.

Washington, April 2.—The chief interest in Gov. Steunenberg's testimony before the Couer d'Alene investigation today was in his continuance of the recital, begun at the last session of the committee, of disturbed conditions prior to the uprising of April last.

He had been asked by Representative Dick why he refused to disband the militia on the Couer d'Alene district in 1897, as had been requested by the county commissioners. He said that at that time the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were advising the arming of the unions and he read an address by one of these officials stating that "every union should have a rifle club," and that "in two years we can hear the inspiring music of armed men in the ranks of labor." Gov. Steunenberg said that following this there were evidences in the Couer d'Alene district that the advice was being followed. A body of armed and masked men, he said, appeared at Mullan and compelled the delivery of a large supply of arms and ammunition, owned by the state of Idaho, and stored there pending the organization of a military corps. He began correspondence and inquiry and could get no trace of arms nor those who took them. When he applied to the local sheriff the latter answered in effect to "Mind your own business."

The governor said that about the same time he received a letter from the G. A. R. comander at Murray stating that a number of rifles and ammunition were in danger of being stolen. Threats had been made to seize them and a notification had been served that they would be taken. The G. A. R. asked to be relieved of further responsibility, and the governor said he had the arms boxed and shipped away.

Gov. Steunenberg said he sent Adjutant General French to Couer d'Alene, who reported that a movement was on foot on the disbanding of the militia for miners to come to Wardner and dynamite the Bunker Hill mill. There were repeated threats, the governor said, that the officials of the mine would be murdered if they did not escape before the Canyon Creek miners came down. He said he was shocked to learn that Frederick B. Whitney, superintendent of the Friscoe mine, had been taken from his room at night by sixteen armed and masked men, marched down the creek and shot, dying in a day or two. A stir was caused in the committee room when Gov. Steunenberg, answering a question as to what he knew of a conspiracy in connection with the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mill, said: "I learned that Mr. Ed Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was in that country ten days before the explosion of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill, and at that time he inaugurated or perfected this conspiracy by choosing twenty men from the different organizations in that county and swearing them. These twenty men chose one each and swore him, and the forty each chose a man and swore him, and the eigthy each chose a man and swore him. In that way there were at least 160 men in this conspiracy to do this thing sworn to secrecy.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, questioned the governor sharply as to the sources of his information and from whom he learned. The governor hesitated a moment and then said: "I learned these facts from James R. Sovereign through a mutual friend.

When Mr. Hay wanted the name of the mutual friend there was some question as to giving the name but the governor finally gave it as A. B. Campbell. Mr. Hay asked if Mr. Campbell was in the committe eroom and the answer came that he was.

Mr. Sovereign was also present.. The governor said he had not been able to get further evidence, as people who lived in the county were afraid they would be assassinated if they were known to have given any information.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.


## TO ABOLISH SALOONS.

Aurora, Ill., April 2.—To raise $35,000 to pay into the city treasury of Aurora in lieu of the money annually received from saloon licenses and to ask in return that no saloon licenses be granted for a year, is the unique but difficult task that Aurora temperance workers have imposed upon themselves. The promoters claim that $10,000 is already pledged to the cause in case the sum necessary is raised, ten men having pledged $1,000 each, and the announcement of this fact has given great impetus to the project.

One year is the time allotted to raise the money, and the prohibition question will be submitted to the voters of Aurora at the spring election in 1901. By raising this fund, the temperance workers hope to remove the stumbling block that has always kept Aurora a license town. By supplying the funds that the city would lose in refusing to grant saloon licenses, the temperance workers are confident of securing a year's trial for prohibition, and hope to demonstrate that the city will save money by the change, to say nothing of the moral and spiritual gain.

## GILLMORE'S REPORT.

Washington, March 30.—The navy department has just received from Admiral Watson a copy of the report made to him by Lieut. Gillmore of the circumstances attending the ambuscade and capture of the Yorktown's boat and crew, commanded by him at Baler, April 12 last. The report is a concise, plain, yet thrilling account of the strategy at the mouth of the river, which resulted in the loss of the lives of several sailors, and the taking into an eight months' captivity of the remainder of the little crew.

It appears for the first time from this report that Lieut. Gillmore did not violate his orders in entering the river, but did so for the sole purpose of protecting two of the Yorktown's officers, whom he had been directed to land. The Yorktown, at the time, was trying to relieve a small Spanish garrison, which was beset by the Filipinos in a church at Baler, and the two officers referred to had undertaken to make a reconnoisance.

## THE SPANISH WRECKS.

Washington, March 31.—Attorney General Griggs has given an opinion to the secretary of the navy to the effect that the secretary of the treasury has complete power in the matter of the disposition of the wrecks of Spanish vessels along the shore of Cuba. The opinion of the attorney general on this question of more than ordinary importance as it involves primarily the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the territory in question. It is addressed to the secretary of the navy and relates to the wreck of the Spanish steamship Alphonso XIII, which lies near the entrance to Mariel harbor, and is sought to be broken up by private enterprise

## TO PAY THE BOYS.

New York, March 28.—A shipment of $1,360,980 for the payment of the soldiers in the Philippines left the subtreasury yesterday. There were $600,000 in gold coin, packed in wooden boxes, each containing $20,000, the same sum in bills, packed in three iron safes and the remainder, consisting of minor coin, packed in cartridge boxes. The money was hauled down Broad street under a guard of 18 soldiers. The detachment was cheered by brokers repeatedly along the route. The two trucks containing the money were driven to the United States transport Sumner, which will leave for Manila Thursday.

## JAPANESE COMING.

San Francisco, March 30.—Workingmen in this state are becoming alarmed at the steadily increasing number of Japanese immigrants. It is stated that since January 1, 1899, no less than 3,420 laborers from Japan have arrived in this country, and the immigration bureau is informed that 1,400 more are due here by April 7.

According to Labor Commissioner North, 7,000 passports have been obtained in Japan for laborers intending to come to this country.

### Strike Over.

Indianapolis, March 30.—The state labor commissioners have been informed that the strike of miners in Indiana is at an end. The strike, in which about 1,000 were concerned, began eleven months ago. By last November 14 of the 18 operators had agreed to a settlement, but the other four held out until to-day.

### Consul Barnes Dead.

Washington, March 28.—The state department has been advised of the death last night at Cologne of United States Consul John A. Barnes. Mr. Barnes was born in Ohio, and was appointed from Illinois in October, 1897, as consul to Cologne.

## IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### NEW DIVISION.

Washington, March 28.—Secretary Root took a step long contemplated in the administration of the Philippines by directing the creation of an entirely new military division to be known as the "division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine archipelago. The division in turn is to be divided into four military departments as follows:

The Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by General MacArthur; the Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by General Bates; the Department of the Viscayas, commanded by General Hughes, and the Department of Mindonao and Iolo, commanded by General Kobbe. Major General Otis will retain the supreme command over these departments as division commander, occupying toward them a position corresponding closely to that occupied by Gen. Miles toward the military departments in the United States. It is said at the war department that the purpose of the new order of things is to free Gen. Otis of the many minor details incident to the administration of the island, leaving him at liberty to devote more time to larger questions of policy and civil administration.

### THE 38TH U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, March 28.—The war department has made public the report of Colonel George S. Anderson, of the 38th infantry, upon the part played by that organization in the last campaign in Cavite province, Luzon, towards the end of January of the present year. Colonel Anderson was under orders to proceed from Perez Das Marinas to Talisay, with a view to intercepting the Tagals who had recently been defeated in a fight near Santo Tomas by the troops under Colonel Bullard. The 38th started off promptly at 6 p. m. on January 10, and were out for three days in a campaign through field and brush and under fire, and for a new and untried regiment the record was most creditable. At one town, Lipa, the troops found 130 Spanish prisoners (including 57 officers), who were wild in their expressions of joy over release from so long confinement. The Spaniards reported that the Tagals had carried off some American prisoners shortly before the arrival of the American troops, so at Colonel Bullard's instance a flying squadron was organized for their pursuit. This little force arrived at the town of Rosario, cleared it by a few pistol shots and found and liberated 70 more prisoners. One of them pointed out a sum of money that had been abandoned there by the insurgents, and this was captured, amounting to $19,599. It was probably an even $20,000, says the report, and some of the money was taken by the released prisoners.

Colonel Anderson says the action of the regiment in every affair in which it had been engaged was superb.

### AGUINALDO.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 30.—A Times special from Tacoma, Wash., says:

Capt. Conradi, of the transport Garonne, which arrived last night from Manila, reports that Aguinaldo, according to reports current there, is able to visit Manila in disguise almost as often as he wishes. How this is accomplished no one seems to know, but it is known positively that he attended a grand mask ball at Manila on New Year's night, and has been seen there several times since. He is heard from occasionally as being first in one place and then in another.

Conradi was told by American officers that while the backbone of the rebellion is broken, it will be a long time before guerilla fighting can be fully stopped.

### Hanged for Murder.

Manila, March 30.—6:15 p. m.—Marales and Gonzales, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged at noon to-day in the plaza in front of the church at San Carlos, province of Pangasinan, an officer of the Seventeenth infantry presiding at the execution, which was witnessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration.

### TO TEACH FILIPINOS.

Springfield, Mass., April 2.—Fred W. Atkinson, principal of the Springfield high school, has received an informal offer of the position of superintendent of education in the Philippine islands. He has been in Washington the past week in consultation with the commission for the establishment of a civil government, and there is a prospect that within a couple of months he will be definitely offered the position of chief of education under the commission. Mr. Atkinson is 30 years old, a graduate of the Bridgewater normal school and Harvard University.

## CLEVELAND ON THE TREATY.

Princeton, N. J., March 31.—In regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty Mr. Cleveland said in an interview last evening:

"I have always been an enthusiastic supporter of the furtherment of the construction of the canal. My position has not changed since my reference to it in my first message, which has been recently quoted to a large extent. I appreciate more than I can express the importance of the project of the Nicaragua canal. I am most heartily in favor of its consummation."

Mr. Cleveland said this with great emphasis: "Any right-minded man should have no hesitation whatever in coming out strong on the side of Mr. Hay. It seems to me that the only debatable questions are the details relating to the consummation of the canal, the subsequent management and the general policy of the nations."

Here Mr. Cleveland became enthusiastic.

"To me it is a most agreeable and attractive sentiment," he continued, "that the United States should occupy this unique position among the nations of the earth as being the altraistic and unselfish brother, and among all countries. It is especially fitting, in view of the ideals upon which our government was founded, that the whole position of the administration should be that the canal is in the nature of a gift to the world and a contribution to advancing civilization.

"Our nation is not to be either a landgrabber or a money-grabber. Our ideal must be to bring about a higher development of the human race. The opening of the canal to all nations could not help but diffuse a spirit of unselfishness abroad over the world along with the commercial expansion resulting. A beautiful sentiment of altruism would be diffused from this great country as a sun in its celestial system. I wish to emphasize this point. I understand the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to be modeled in accordance with the general idea of absolute and unalterable neutralization, which is beyond all question essential to the consummation of this great project and that concomicant of civilization. The United States must insist on a policy of disarmament. There must be no fortifications; everything must be along the lines of universal peace."

### Ruiz Captured.

Denver, April 2.—A special to the News from Alamogorda, N. M., says Romero Ruiz, the noted bandit and leader of a gang of cattle and horse thieves that have been operating for years in southern New Mexico, and one of his followers, have been captured by the sheriff of this county. Ruiz has made a confession, implicating a number of settlers along the Rio Grande.

### School House Burned.

Owosso, Mich., April 2.—Two firemen were killed by falling walls Sunday in a fire which destroyed the Central High school building of this city. Three other firemen were seriously injured, and two pupils of the school were quite badly hurt.

## The Starvation Plan

### Of Treating Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles is Useless and Unscientific.


The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but even now a course of dieting is generally the first thing recommended for a case of indigestion or any stomach trouble.

Many people with weak digestion as well as some physicians, consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to cut down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man already suffering from starvation because indigestion itself starves every organ, nerve and fibre in the body.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant nutrition, plenty of good, wholesome, properly cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and the true reason why they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

Eat a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not, one grain of the active digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other albuminous food.

Dr. Harlandson and Dr. Redwell recommend these tablets in all cases of defective digestion because the pepsin and diastase in them are absolutely free from animal matter and other impurities, and being pleasant to the taste are as safe and harmless for the child as for the adult.

All drug stores sell this excellent preparation and the daily use of them after meals will be of great benefit, not only as an immediate relief, but to permanently build up and invigorate the digestive organs.


## YOUTSEY'S CONFESSION.

Lexington, Ky., March 30.—The Morning Herald of this city prints the following special from Winchester, Ky.:

"If Youtsey will tell what I think he knows, he can hang Taylor and destroy the Republican party. I feel sure that I can arrange for enough of the appropriation for Youtsey to make him and his wife comfortable for the rest of their lives. Culton is going to confess in the morning and Youtsey had better get in while he can. The money is going and he might as well have his share."

The above is what James Andrew Scott said at the Reese house Monday night. He was addressing N. H. Witherspoon and Judge C. S. French, respectively brother-in-law and father-in-law of Youtsey. Scott has telephoned Witherspoon in the early afternoon, "Meet at the Reese house on the quiet," and he had been promptly met. Judge French was later called, as the head of the family who should be consulted in a matter of such importance.

The party stayed in consultation until midnight, Scott insisting that Youtsey should confess and make himself rich, while others listened passively and then replied:

"Youtsey has told all he knows and can say nothing more."

Scott dwelt on the point that Culton would confess the next day, and unless Youtsey got in his story first the other men would get away with the money, but neither Witherspoon nor French would accede to their request for Scott to go to Frankfort and advise Youtsey to tell a story which would hang Taylor and damage the Republican party. Scott said Youtsey would have to leave the state because of feeling aroused, but that he would have money to sweeten the exile. The story was told freely on the streets yesterday, and Witherspoon was seen by your correspondent and asked to confirm the rumors. He asked Witherspoon if he saw Justus Goebel on his visit to Frankfort two weeks ago. He replied:

"I received a telephone message from Justus Goebel asking me to come to Frankfort at once, as he had important revelations to make.

"I replied that I would come down, and arrived in Frankfort the same afternoon, went at once to see Goebel, who took me in a private room, told me that in the last 48 hours he had ascertained facts tending to connect Youtsey with the Goebel assassination, and then explained what he knew of Youtsey's conduct about the time of the shooting. He said Youtsey had run through the basement of the executive building and out the rear door, holding his leg as if crippled, and half circled the building and ran into the governor's office."

After he had made this statement I went to see Youtsey. His account exactly tallied with Goebel's statement. Youtsey added, however, that he had a revolver in the waist of his trousers and that the weapon slipped down his pants' leg just as he came out of the building. He bent over and ran into the governor's office. He went on to state that he saw Goebel after seeing Youtsey, told him of Youtsey's statement of his actions; that Goebel was satisfied that Youtsey had no connection with the crime, but added "Youtsey knew things that should be told." Goebel then gave him to understand that nothing would be done regarding Youtsey without notifying Witherspoon, and told Scott substantially the same in his presence.

Frankfort, Ky., March 31.—Ex-Chief Justice James H. Lewis, chairman of the committee selected by the legislature to have charge of the Goebel reward fund, has made the following statement concerning the story sent out from Winchester that Attorney James Andrew Scott had proposed to the relatives of H. E. Youtsey to give him a portion of the reward money for a confession of the details of the conspiracy to assassinate Governor Goebel:

"The money appropriated by the legislature to be used in running down the assassin of Goebel will be distributed as provided at the first meeting of the reward commission, so much for the assassin and so much for the conviction of each accessory.

"The preliminary work is in the hands of Commonwealth Attorney Franklin, and no private citizen has authority from Mr. Franklin or from the commission to offer rewards for confessions or for alleged accessories. Not a cent of the $100,000 has yet been spent and I think you can safely say that not a dollar of it will be paid for confessions."

Captain John Davis was released from jail yesterday afternoon, Postmaster T. H. Baker, of Louisville, and Hon. L. J. Crawford, of Newport, becoming surety for him.

### Coombs Is Arrested.

Manchester, Ky., March 30.—"Tallow" Dick Coombs was arrested at Beattyville yesterday by order of Chief of Police Calms, of this city. Coombs, who is a negro, was convicted in this city two years ago for running a blind tiger and fined $4,000, which would have kept him in jail more than 12 years. Shortly after his conviction Coombs escaped, and the authorities had heard nothing from him until the confession of Wharton Golden at Frankfort.

The warrant against Coombs, on which he was arrested, names him as an accessory to the assassination of William Goebel.

## TO INDICT TAYLOR.

Frankfort, Ky., April 2.—It was reported to-day that Judge Cantrill would instruct the Franklin county grand jury when the court convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to return indictments against Republican Governor Taylor and all of the Republican state officers, charging them with misusing their offices.

### Theatre Burned.

Chicago, March 31.—The Columbia Theatre, one of the oldest and most popular play houses in the city, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, entailing a total loss of $190,000.

### NOT GUILTY.

Hastings, Neb., March 30.—The jury in the Horlocker poisoning case was charged and retired at 10:30 this forenoon, and at 11:40 returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### DR. MIVART DEAD.

London, April 2.—Dr. St. George Mivart, former lecturer on zoology at St. Mary's hospital medical school and professor of biology at the university of Luvain, long recognized as the leading scientist within the Roman Catholic church in England, is dead.

The late Dr. Mivart was recently involved in a sharp controversy with Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster, growing out of certain articles he had contributed to the Nineteenth Century and the Fortnightly Review. He had demanded from the cardinal, as proprietor of the Tablet, the principal Roman Catholic organ in London, an apology for a personal attack made upon him in that paper. The cardinal replied that the matter was entirely one for adjustment between the editor of the Tablet and Dr. Mivart, as he was responsible for neither the language nor the argument of the Tablet. This was the subordinate feature of the controversy. Its principal feature involved Dr. Mivart's views as to the inspiration of the scriptures.

A sensational article by Prof. Mivart appears in the April North American Review, in which he says that the reception by Cardinal Vaughan of his magazine articles showed the Roman church "to be essentially a petrified and not a progressive church."

Continuing, Prof. Mivart says he was called upon to declare his belief in certain books of the Bible. "It was, of course, absolutely impossible for me, or for any other scientific man to sign such a formula," he says, "unless it was clearly and publicly known that I should be free to reject as errors, statements historically untrue, such as the account of the serpent and the tree, the bringing of animals to Adam to be named, the history of the tower of Babel, that of the deluge, and so on."

Prof. Mivart believed there were errors in the Bible, and he wrote to his cardinal, asking if, by signing the formula referring to the books, he would not be bound to accept everything Biblical as facts.

"It was noteworthy," says Prof. Mivart, "that I could get no authoritative answer from the cardinal. The fact was he dared not answer. He would not allow that God had inspired men to write falsehoods, or from the church had (as, of course, it has) misled mankind as to the word of God for a long succession of centuries."

Prof. Mivart continues:

"It was, and is, an absolute dogma of the church that the damned are damned eternally, that from hell there is no possibility of escape, and that the two kinds of torment in the infernal prison, the torture of hell fire, will go on forever, and ever and ever.

"So terrible, so revolting a doctrine constituted for many Catholics the one great trial of their faith. Some known to me, priests as well as laity, neither could nor would believe in it, and yet to deny, or even inwardly to reject, any single dogma of the Catholic church was, and is, simply not to be in reality a Catholic at all. The horror of this doctrine was, I knew, very much felt in the United States, as might be naturally expected from a people so rationally considerate for and tolerant of the beliefs, both of their fellow-citizens and of strangers.

"The most imperative task for Roman theologians to-day is so to modify the meaning of the dogma of the church's infallibility as to render possible the admission by them that the councils of Florence, Trent and the vatican have erred, and that the Pope's encyclical (the Providentissimus Deus) is to be put on one side as of absolutely no account whatever."

## DIAZ'S MESSAGE.

City of Mexico, April 2.—President Diaz opened the spring session of congress last evening. In his message the president calls attention to the satisfactory termination of the suits entered in New York against Mexico by the Woodhouse bond claimants at the time the Morgans issued the Mexican loan. The president says that not for a moment did he recognize that Mexico could be sued in a foreign court and that the American higher courts sustained this principle. The president reviews the Wiel and Abra cases, which the American courts decided so satisfactorily for Mexico, displaying notable impartiality. He says that Mexico will take pleasure in welcoming the Pan-American congress.

Note is made of the many enterprises of a manufacturing character which have utilized water power directly and by means of electricity thus generated. During the last six months 1,303 permits to operate mines have been granted. Great increase in copper mining is mentioned and lead and other minerals formerly not regarded with interest now command the attention of enterprising miners backed by large capital. Colonization makes progress. The new Russion colony established in the state of Chiap is prospering. The Yaqui colonies in Sonora established by the government, continue to be populated by peaceful Indians. The new census of the republic will be taken in October.

The message gives general satisfaction as showing unchecked progress of the nation in every branch of the service and demonstrating the superb condition of the national finances.

## THE OPEN DOOR.

London, March 28.—The Daily Mail, in dealing with the extracts from the correspondence between the United States government and European powers on the question of the "open door policy" in China, says:

"America has forever renounced the policy of hermit. She pledges herself to take a leading part in the greatest task of the coming century—the reform of the Chinese empire.

"The attitude of the United States has a cryptic but weighty warning for the merchants of Europe, who have hitherto thought it desirable to bolster their trade by all manner of restrictions of competition. America in her foreign trade disregards competition, and some day she will learn the same lesson for her home trade. It is a triumph for President McKinley."

The Daily Chronicle says: "From England it was only to be expected that the answer would be favorable, but that Russia should have replied that she is happy to comply with the wishes of the United States bears eloquent testimony to the position which the latter power has assumed in the councils of the world."

The Standard says: "The policy of the United States was one of passive watchfulness, while Lord Salisbury was fighting for the "open door" in Shan Tung and Manchuria. The Americans came upon the scene only after British diplomacy had won its victories. The adhesion of France and Russia is very interesting. The real value of such assurances, which in no wise alter existing conditions, will only be seen when the disruption of China comes to pass."

The Times says: "The government and people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the successful achievement of a considerable service to the world. The credit of having formulated the 'open door' policy belongs to England, but the honor of winning for it the formal acceptance of the powers has fallen to our American kinsmen.

"Nowhere outside the United States will this signal success of American diplomacy be welcomed so gladly as it is welcomed here. Secretary Hay has contributed in no small degree to weaken the grounds of serious international complications pregnant with danger to the world's peace.

"It is perhaps doubtful whether the united action which Washington anticipates as a means of procuring reforms in China is within the range of practical politics, but we must hope for the best."


### Do You Want a Buggy?

If you have any use for a fine open or top buggy, surrey, phaeton or spring wagon at the lowest price ever heard of, a price that will surprise you, privilege of free trial and payable after received, cut this notice out and mail to Sears., Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and they will mail you their very latest and extremely interesting vehicle offer and special catalogue.



ALL want to be well, to feel the glow of health; not merely not to be weak, but to be strong; not merely to have life, but to have abundant life.

# That's Natural

YOU are one of the all. But you work hard and tire easily. You get up early and go to bed late. You eat too fast, or have little appetite to eat at all. You are a slave to the gods Hurry and Worry.

# That's Unfortunate

EXTREME depression sets in. Your head feels heavy, your memory fails you. You are sensitive to light, yet nervous in the dark. You fidget and twist; are tired, but cannot sleep; waking dreams become a nightmare to you. You are hungry, yet no food seems to agree with you.

# That's Nervous Prostration

REGARD your condition as serious. Don't trifle with it. If you can afford it, go to a good doctor. If you can't afford it, get the best medicine that will meet your case. Even if you go to a doctor, the chances are that he will prescribe rest, fresh air, and a tonic that reads in Latin very much like "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" reads in English,—a medicine long established, strong, yet harmless, powerful, yet pure, not made just to sell, but made to cure just your particular case.

# That's Sensible

SEEK the best. Trust neither to neighbors, newspaper hearsay, nor talk. The Sarsaparilla that for sixty years has been curing just such cases as yours should be good enough for you to try.

# That's AYER'S

It is the one and only Sarsaparilla put up under the direction and supervision of a graduate pharmacist, a graduate chemist, and a graduate doctor, all three working together to produce the best.


## RUSSIA'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

Chicago, March 31.—William E. Curtis in a letter from Washington to the Record brings out the full significance of the recent concession made by Persia to Russia. The concession is the culmination of a diplomatic struggle that has been going on for a century. Mr. Curtis writes:

The announcement that the shah of Persia, in consideration of a loan of 11,000,000 rubles ($6,000,000) had granted a concession to the Russian government to construct a railway from the Caspian sea to the gulf of Oman, means that Persia has at last fallen into the clutches of the Muscovites and that Great Britain is beaten in one of the most important diplomatic controversies of the century.

For many years England and Russia have been contending for the control of Persia and the progress of that country has been retarded because neither would allow the other to construct railways or introduce other modern improvements within the dominions of the shah, but while the British lion was grappling with the Boers the great white bear crossed the disputed boundary and bribed the ruler of the oldest kingdom on earth except China to surrender the commercial and industrial control of his territory. This is the first time that a nation has been sold for money, but it is the most important transaction of that kind that has occurred for a century and the price was insignificant in comparison with the advantages gained.

Not only has Russia secured the control of the commerce and the industries of the 9,000,000 of Persians, who are essentially a commercial people, but the southern terminus of her railway system will be in sight of the boundary of British India. The proposed railway system, as understood here, will be 1,300 miles long, touching nearly all the important towns in Persia and connecting with the railways of Russia proper at Tiflis and Baku on the Caspian sea. An eastern branch will connect with the great Siberian railway now under construction by way of Herat, Afghanistan, and Herv.

It may be expected that in the construction of this railway Russia will follow the same plan she adopted in China. The tracklayers were always accompanied by a guard of Cossacks, who built permanent barracks at frequent intervals along the line and took possession of the country. When the Chinese protested against this invasion they were informed that military garrisons were necessary to protect the property, and now from 12,000 to 15,000 Russian soldiers are permanently located at strategic points in the northern provinces of the Chinese empire. The next five years will see Russian military posts established at every important point in Persia, ostensibly to protect the railway, but ready to obey any orders from the czar.

London, March 28.—The Standard gives double-leaded prominence to the following special despatch from Odessa:

"There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the war-like preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness.

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension.

"If the Ottoman government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenia frontier have been increased four-fold and equipped for active service."

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex.,

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Managua, Nicaragua, says: There is no longer room for doubt that an outbreak of hostilities may occur at any moment between Nicaragua on the one hand and Costa Rica and Salvador on the other. An offensive and defensive alliance exists between the latter governments, and Nicaragua by attacking one republic would be forced to fight both.

Extraordinary preparations on the part of the Nicaraguan government for months seemed to portend war with Salvador and Costa Rica. The arrival yesterday of the United States cruiser Philadelphia and the report that the British cruiser Psyche has sailed from Kingston in response to a request from the British consul, show the consuls are well aware of the strained relations between the republics, and are exerting all efforts to protect British and American interests.

The attitude of Honduras in the crisis between Nicaragua and the neighboring republics is uncertain. The effect of a war upon the construction of the Nicaraguan canal under the relations between the government and the United States is problematical.

It is understood that President Zalaya, while most friendly and cordial in his reception of Americans, has declined to commit the government until the United States are fully prepared to act. No terms have been stated relative to the right of way and the right to protect and fortify the entrances to the canal.

## DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

London, March 30.—In making the award in the Delagoa bay matter, the arbitration court rejects all demands in favor of a final inquiry. It declines also to separate the judgment on the principal object of litigation, that dealing with the indemnity due for the territory in question.

The decree condemns the Portuguese government, as the defending party, to pay to the government of the United States and to Great Britain, the claimants, altogether, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,314,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this money at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from June 1, 1899, up to the date of payment of said sum.

This sum, after deducting what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitration falling on the claimants and in addition to the balance of £28,000 paid on account in 1890, shall be employed in the payment of bondholders and other creditors, if there is need, of the Delagoa Railroad company according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese government will have to pay to the United States the sum which, according to the scale shall accrue to them, represented by said government in her quality of bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay the surplus to the government of Great Britain for the benefit of all others having rights.

The costs of the arbitration, according to the scale to be drawn up in accordance with clause 5, of the arbitration compromise, will be borne in equal parts by three parties to the suit, that is to say, a third part by each of them.

## AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

London, March 31.—The Times has the following from Seoul, capital of Korea:

M. Pavloff, the Russian minister, recently demanded from Korea the cession of a coaling station to a Russian steamship company at Atkinson Point, commanding Masampo harbor, and to prevent a counter claim by Japan of the neighboring area, he demanded that Korea should not alienate in any form any portion of Kojedo island to any other power.

"Yesterday at an imperial audience, for reasons not given, but surmised, M. Pavloff modified his original demand, asking instead of Atkinson's Point another site within the treaty limits of Masanpo. This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the non-alienation of Kojedo. His action indicates that Russia claims the reversion of this island, which is of high strategical value, as commanding the Korean straits, and it is bound to provoke Japanese opposition."

Yokohama, March 31.—The Japanese press asserts that the Russian squadron is still at Chemulpo, and that it will probably proceed to Masanpho to enforce the demands made. It is expected that in the event of Korea yielding Japan will demand a similar concession on the Korean coast.

## FRANCE WON'T OBJECT.

Paris, March 29.—1:20 p. m.—The foreign office authorities make the following statement regarding France's attitude towards American acquisition of the Danish West Indies:

"France will place no obstacle whatever in the way of the success of the Danish-American negotiations. On the contrary, in view of her cordial relations with both the United States and Denmark she is willing to waive her rights over Santa Cruz, as France values her friendship with these two countries far more highly than any claims she may have in the Danish Antilles."

## PROHIBITS OUR PORK.

Constantinople, March 29.—The Porte has informed the United States legation that in future the importation of American pork will be prohibited, giving as a reason for the prohibition that the meat is injurious to the public health. Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, United States charge d'affaires, protested energetically, demanding the annullation of the measure.

### The Blow Not Serious.

Washington, March 29.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said to-day that he had no official information that Turkey has prohibited the importation of American pork. If any steps were taken in the matter by this government, he said, the State department would conduct the negotiations. "If it has been decided to bar out all pork," said the secretary, "there can be no cause for complaint, but if American pork is discriminated against we will have good cause to protest, as there can be no valid reason for excluding it, as it is the best in the world. It is probable that the action of the Porte was taken on religious grounds as the religion of the Turks prohibits them from eating pork. Statistics on file at this department show that during the past five years the value of hog products exported from the United States to Turkey has averaged thirteen dollars a year."

## FORBES DEAD.

London, March 30.—Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, died in this city during the night. He had been in bad health for some years, and during the last six months had been unable to write or do anything, owing to complications arising from rheumatism and paralysis. He spent most of his time at his home in London. His wife was a Miss Meigs, daughter of the late quartermaster general of the United States army, Gen. M. C. Meigs.

### Cambridge Won.

Putney, Eng., March 31.—The fifty-seventh annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was rowed to-day over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake and was won by Cambridge.

At Barnes Bridge, about three and a half miles from the starting place, Cambridge was 40 lengths ahead. The light blues then eased off and won by about twenty lengths.

The Oxford crew was greatly distressed at the finish.

### Shamrock Seed.

London, March 30.—The Duke of York has accepted from a resident of Cork a thousand packets of shamrock seed, which will be sown upon the graves of Irish soldiers in South Africa.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

# PARING DOWN PUBLIC DEBT

## The Decrease Last Month Was Over Six Million Dollars.

Washington, April 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business, March 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,112,256,358, a decrease for the month of $6,629,701. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $1,026,862,140.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,207,600; debt bearing no interest, $390,979,613; total, $1,419,049,353.

This amount, however, does not include $720,500,779 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund in gold coin and bullion, $150,000,000; trust funds, $720,500,779.

General fund, $127,236,888.

In National bank depositories: To credit of treasurer of United States, $104,566,700; to credit of disbursing officers of the United States, $6,075,415; total, $1,108,379,783, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $801,586,787, leaving on hand a net cash balance, including the reserve fund, of $306,792,995.

Washington, April 3.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business March 31, 1900, the total circulation of National bank notes was $270,953,068, an increase for the year of $27,900,751, and an increase for the month of $21,518,190.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $233,284,230, an increase for the year of $23,358,241, and an increase for the month of $19,674,201.

The circulation secured by lawful money was $37,668,838, an increase for the year of $4,452,510, an increase for the month of $1,843,990.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $256,001,480, of which those of the new two per cents amounted to $97,970,697, and to secure public debts $89,631,080, of which $19,992,900 were the new two per cents.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures during the month of March shows the total receipts to have been $48,726,837, and the expenditures $32,188,271, which leaves a surplus for the month of $16,538,566. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs $22,090,681, an increase as compared with March last year of about $1,000,000.

Internal revenue $24,237,963, increase $1,566,000; miscellaneous $2,389,192.

The disbursements for the month charged to the War department was $8,154,329, a decrease as compared with March, '99, of $3,300,000.

Navy department, $4,413,627, a decrease of $430,000.

Civil and miscellaneous $6,939,136, decrease $2,203,000.

For the nine months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded disbursements by $54,302,000.

## ASIA MINOR RUMORS.

Washington, April 2.—The rumors of impending war in Asia Minor are not regarded as serious in diplomatic circles here. Both Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Ali Ferrouh, the Turkish minister, decline to make any public statements on the matter, intimating that they have no official data upon which to base an opinion. The gist of the feeling prevalent, though, is summed up in this statement by a Russian diplomat:

"Before anyone could discuss this question it would be well to know whether the 250,000 Russian troops mentioned in various dispatches as being mobilized on the border are the same body which the British press recently reported as on the Persian frontier near Herat. The dispatches from London a few weeks ago were just as positive that there were 250,000 troops on the Persian boundary. Is this contingent said to be massed on the Turkish frontier a new mobilization, or the same old story.

"As a matter of probability there is nothing wonderful that a body of Russian troops should be maneuvering in the Caucasus. Such things are going on all the time. At the same time constant reports come from British sources of threatening demonstrations on the part of Russia. It has become tiresome to refute them. First, it is trouble with Japan, then in Persia, and now with Turkey. The Russian relations with Turkey, so far as advices go, are most amiable.

"There are negotiations of a very cordial nature now pending between Turkey and Russia. The assertion that Great Britain has always backed Turkey ought to refute the whole statement, as it is more than twenty years since the sultan has tolerated British advice or assistance. This is a well known fact.

"These British publications for the benefit of the United States cannot have the remotest bearing upon the actual situation. They are put out for the purpose of creating false impressions and opinions and to irritate the responsible parties by the necessities of constant denials of baseless rumors. Russia does not apprehend any change of her pleasant relations with Turkey, and confidently expects an amicable settlement of certain railroad and commercial matters now pending."

## RESERVE VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, April 2.—Representative Hay, of Virginia, one of the prominent members of the military committee of the House, has prepared with great care a bill to create out of the militia of the several states a reserve volunteer army for use in time of war, to supplement the regular army. The bill contemplates a general broadening of the basis of the national guard, its equipment with the service rifle, and its complete organization in time of war into regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, with the three battalion formation as in the regular army, and is designed to obviate the necessity of a large standing army upon the expiration of the present law, July 1, 1901, increasing the standing army to 65,000 and authorizing the present volunteer army of 35,000. The bill receives additional importance from the fact that Mr. Hay is chairman of the Democratic caucus. The bill makes all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 liable to military service in the volunteer army. It appropriates $4,000,000 annually for the maintenance and equipment of the national guard of the several states, this forming the nucleus of the volunteer army, and requires the secretary of war to keep in each state a supply of ordnance stores sufficient for 90 days use of the national guard of the state in the event of war. It provides a system of mobilization of the guard by dividing the states into military divisions and provides for a board of officers in each state who shall hold examinations for the position of second lieutenant in the national guard, such officers to be promoted for merit and efficiency.

## DAVIS HAS RESIGNED.

Washington, April 2.—Hon. Webster Davis, of Kansas City, to-day tendered his resignation to the President as assistant secretary of the interior. Mr. Davis decided to take this course as the result of his visit to South Africa. He has decided to deliver a public address touching the entire scope of the present war, and believes that he can best do so while free from any restraint which his present position would impose upon him.

When taking his departure for home from Pretoria, 2,000 people gathered to appealed to him in tears to state their cause to the American people, and Mr. Davis says his conscience would haunt him if he proved recreant to that pitiful appeal.

He believes the American people are not truly informed on the situation. He will, therefore, avail himself of an early opportunity to relate his experience and observations at a public meeting that shall be free to all. Mr. Davis has decided on this course after mature deliberation and free consultation with his friends.

## BYNUM NOT CONFIRMED.

Washington, March 29.—The senate yesterday failed to confirm the nomination of Hon. W. D. Bynum as general appraiser of the port of New York, because of the absence of a quorum. The nomination was debated at some length, and was attacked by Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Berry and Money, while Senators Fairbanks and Spooner spoke in Mr. Bynum's behalf. The opponents of confirmation based their opposition upon the ground that Mr. Bynum is not a Democrat, although nominated as such. They called attention to the law requiring that four of the nine appraisers should be of a party different from the other five, and contended that Mr. Buynum's appointment would be contrary to law. It was replied that Mr. Bynum had been a Democrat throughout his career, and that even during the campaign of 1896 he had been a supporter of Palmer and Buckner, gold Democrats. It was stated that Mr. Bynum had resigned his position at the head of the gold Democratic party in 1898.

Replying, the opponents asserted that Mr. Bynum had taken the lead of the gold movement in the Democratic party for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan, and they quoted affidavits from persons who professed to have heard him say that this was his reason.

When a vote was called for the Democrates refrained from voting, and thus broke the quorum and forced an adjournment.

## TIME EXTENDED.

Washington, March 29.—Secretary Hay and the Duke d' Arcos, the Spanish minister, to-day signed a protocol extending for six months the period of time allowed Spanish residents in the Philippine islands to elect whether they shall remain Spanish subjects or surrender their allegiance and adopt the nationality of the territory in which they reside. The article in the Paris treaty bearing on this subject allowed the Spanish residents one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty within which to make their choice. That period expires on the 11th of next month.

The extension arranged for does not apply to Cuba or Puerto Rico. It is confined in operation to the Philippines for the reason that conditions in the archipelago have been so unsettled as to warrant the Spanish residents in hesitating to make an election in this important matter. Many important towns in Luzon where Spanish subjects reside are as yet without American garrisons, and the assertion of American sovereignty over them has been rather impracticable. It may be that the Spanish residents in these islands desire to avoid making a choice until there has been some authoritative and final determination of the United States of the exact status of citizens in the insular possession of the United States.

## THE NAVAL BOARD.

Washington, March 28.—Secretary Long to-day completed the personnel of the navy policy board by appointing as members Captain Robley D. Evans, at present attached to the lighthouse board; Captain Henry C. Taylor, commanding the Vermont; Captain Charles E. Clark, command of the League Island navy yard; Captain F. E. Chadwick, now on waiting orders, and Colonel George C. Reid at marine headquarters here. The other members of the board are Admiral Dewey, president; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, of the navigation bureau; Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, chief intelligence officer; Captain Charles H. Stockton, president of the war college, and Captain Asa Walker, assistant chief of the war college, and the assistant chief intelligence officer.

## FIGURES WANTED.

Washington, March 29.—The senate committee on military affairs to-day authorized a favorable report upon Senator Allen's resolution calling upon the secretary of war for information as to the number of United States soldiers who have been killed, or who have died of wounds in the Philippines, and the number who have died from disease, and also the number who have committed suicide or became insane. The committee amended the resolution so as to call for information as to the comparative losses and disabilities of colored troops in the Philippines, as compared with white troops.

## BATSON HONORED.

Washington, March 31.—Lieut. Batson, famous as the leader of the little band of native scouts which rendered such effective service in the campaign in Luzon, has been honored by Secretary Root by being selected as the organizer of a battalion of Macabebes which is to serve as the nucleus of the force of native Filipinos, to be raised hereafter. Lieut. Batson is at present in Washington on a leave of absence from Manila, having been severely wounded in the foot in one of the movements last winter. He will return to Manila with the rank of major, and proceed at once to raise the new battalion.

## CUBAN CUSTOMS.

Washington, April 3.—The war department to-day made public a comparative statement of customs receipts in Cuba, months of January and February, 1899, with those of January and February, 1900. The statement shows that the receipts for January and February, 1899, were $2,014,933, those of January and February, 1900, were $2,772,619, an increase for the two months of 1900 over the same period of 1899 of $757,685.

## MACRUM INVESTIGATION.

Washington, March 28.—Charles E. Macrum, of East Liverpool, O., the American ex-consul at Pretoria, appeared before the house foreign affairs committee to-day and told of the alleged indignities he suffered at the hands of the British during his incumbency.

In opening, Mr. Macrum recalled the statement he had made some time ago to The Associated Press. That statement, he said, practically embodied all he had to say. He explained that when he asked for a leave of absence he desired to come home for private business reasons, and also because he desired to place before the United States government certain facts which he deemed it essential should be known here. He understood, he said, that the British had possession of our cable cipher. He was not certain of this, but he had since had information which convinced him that his suspicions were correct. He also desired information as to his course when the settlement came at the end of the war. Further, he had a petition from some American residents in the Transvaal, asking that the United States maintain absolute neutrality which he wanted to present to the state department. The petition he read to the committee. It was signed by Gordon, the consular agent at Johannesburg.

Asked as to when he was first satisfied that his mail was being tampered with, he said that war was declared October 12. He did not receive any mail between that date and the second week in November. Ordinarily he had a box of mail every week.

"Did other people receive mail during that period?" asked Mr. Willliams, of Mississippi.

"Not that I know of," replied Mr. Macrum.

Pressed for specific information as to how he got the intimation that the British were opening and delaying his mail, he replied that when his mail did not arrive he telegraphed our consul at Lorenzo Marques requesting him to inquire of Cape Town why it was being delayed.

The consul at Lorenzo Marques replied that he also had had no mail. Mr. Macrum said the delay of his mail created a conviction in his mind that the British authorities were responsible. The first actual evidence he had was the receipt of two opened letters. He produced the envelopes which he said contained those letters. One was from a private citizen addressed to the United States consul at Pretoria, and the other was to him by name from Consul Stowe at Cape Town.

Mr. William Alden Smith, of Michigan, interrogated the witness on his reasons for stating his belief that the British authorities had possession of the state department's cipher.

Mr. Macrum said he could not affirm that fact from actual knowledge, but there were certain facts which convinced him that such was the case. He explained that on November 6 he had cabled the state department in cipher asking for a leave of absence. That message had gone through Durban. The next day, November 7, he said, he had been informed a newspaper at Durban printed the fact that he had asked for leave of absence.

Mr. Smith was proceeding to interrogate Mr. Macrum as to the character of the code used by him in this dispatch, especially as to whether he had used what was known as the Slater code, a common code, purchaseable anywhere. Mr. Hitt thought it improper to touch the matter of the codes employed by the government but it was finally agreed that no harm could come from a direct reply as to whether the Slater code was used.

"The message," said Mr. Macrum, "was sent in the state department cipher of the Slater code."

"And you claim the substance of that dispatch was made public?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I do."

"Where?"

"In Natal."

"Was it an accurate publication?"

"I do not know."

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the publication. He had only been informed that the fact that he had asked leave of absence had been printed. He affirmed that no one knew of this fact save himself.

At this point Mr. Howard, of Georgia, interposed to question the utility of the examination of Mr. Macrum. "It looks to me," said he, "like an effort to concoct a sensation out of nothing." But the committee decided to proceed, and in reply to some questions from Mr. Burleson, Mr. Macrum stated that he had been granted leave of absence by Secretary Hay on November 15. He read to the committee a message from the cable company saying a cipher cable sent by him to the secretary of state, November 14, had been held up by the military censor until December 2. Asked if other consuls had suffered any inconvenience in the matter of communication with their home governments, Mr. Macrum said they had. The Belgian and German consuls both told him that no cipher telegrams were allowed to go through.

"Did you report to the state department that your mail had been opened?" asked Mr. Berry, of Kentucky.

"I did not."

"Did you mention it upon your arrival in Washington?"

"I did not."

"Why?"

"I would prefer not to answer that question." This reply raised a general laugh in the committee room. Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, then proceeded to cross-question Mr. Macrum rather severely upon the duty of a consul to remain at his post during complications. mittee went into executive session.

Chairman Hitt presented a letter from Secretary Hay giving in detail the department's view of the subject and this was subsequently made public. The committee took no action as to making a report and it was stated by members that there was nothing to be done beyond taking testimony.

## THE NAVAL BILL.

Washington, March 30.—The House committee on naval affairs to-day approved the naval appropriation bill and directed its report to the House. Several efforts were made to change the bill as heretofore practically agreed upon, but no material changes were made. As the bill will be reported it provides for two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers of the dimensions heretofore given and armor plate for the ships of the Maine class now urgently in need of armor, is authorized at a price not exceeding $545 per ton. The proposition for a government armor factory was again brought forward to-day and caused animated discussion, but no conclusive action was taken. The effort was also renewed to secure the construction of one or more of the new ships in government yards, but the matter did not reach a vote.

The bill carries approximately $61,000,000.

## LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

Washington, March 31.—The coming census of livestock will undertake three new features; classification by age and partly by sex and use; a count of pure blood animals; and an enumeration of stock not on farms and ranges, these last amounting to several million head. The age classification was undertaken in response to a demand of the stock men who felt that the mere enumeration of animals regardless of age and use was about as valueless as a count of inhabitants without distinction of age, sex, color and occupation. They expressed a desire to secure a basis of calculating the approximate number of livestock and the productive capacity of the entire mass of cattle or sheep for any particular seasons, and the schedules have been prepared to meet their wishes.

### Ex-Senator Dead.

Washington, March 31.—Ex-United States Senator Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland, died at 2 o'clock this morning of heart disease, at the residence of his brother, Lieut. Gibson, of the navy, in this city, where he has resided since his last night

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

## RED CROSS IN AFRICA.

New York, March 31.—John V. L. Pruin, chairman of the American committee to aid Red Cross work in South Africa, has received a letter from Howard C. Hillegas, a member of the committee now in South Africa, dated at Pretoria, February 7, in which he describes the work accomplished by the organization there. He urges that the money raised in aid of the Red Cross Society work be cabled to Durban where all things needed are procurable, thus saving much time. The letter says:

"I may say that the Boers have thus far suffered but slightly in the war. The British are allowing their wounded to remain in the field—evidently their Red Cross and medical service has broken down completely—and the Boer Red Cross has been caring for hundreds of them. The work in connection with the purchase of supplies will be great, but after the sights and scenes on the Spion Kop battlefield where hundreds of English wounded were allowed to die unattended, I am willing to do anything to assist in allaying human suffering. The Boers lost about 40 killed and 100 injured at the battle, and the British losses must undoubtedly have been heavy. Two days after the battle more than 100 bodies were counted lying on the battlefield unburied. The Boers buried them.

"I have had many kind expressions from the people here on account of the committee's work, and both President Kruger and President Steyn have asked me to express their thanks for the assistance."

## CHICAGO STRIKE OVER.

Chicago, April 2.—With the blowing of the whistles in the machine shops of Chicago for the beginning of work to-day thousands of machinists resumed the work interrupted some weeks ago. About half the 5,500 men who went out resumed work this morning and the manufacturers said that as the differences had been settled or put on a basis to be arbitrated, the remainder of the machinists would undoubtedly return in straggling lots during the next two or three days. The agreement entered into recently by representatives of the manufacturers and the men was ratified yesterday at a mass meeting, the vote being 3,028 in favor of ratification of the modified agreement and 396 against it. The strike has cost the men half a million dollars in salaries while the loss to the manufacturers through inability to complete contracts cannot be readily calculated. The men have been granted a nine hour day with ten hours pay.

Six thousand members of the Building Trades Council learned that their fellow workmen in another branch had gone back to work with feelings of envy. By reason of the strikes and lockouts they have been out for over a month, yet the settlement of the troubles between them and the contractors seems as far away as ever.

## SPRING ELECTION.

Detroit, Mich., April 3.—The Democrats made several striking gains in the municipal and township elections held in all Michigan cities Monday except Detroit and Port Huron. At Lansing J. F. Mammell was elected by 316 majority, the first Democratic mayor in ten years. Mayor Geo. R. Perry, Democrat, was reelected at Grand Rapids over ex-Mayor Stuart by 1,388 majority. His majority last year was only 728. There is a strong Holland Dutch vote in Grand Rapids and dissatisfaction with the administration's course toward the Boers is believed to be reflected in the increased Democratic majority. Both candidates ran on liberal administration of the law's platforms.

Later returns show that the Republicans were also victorious in Albion, Benton Harbor, Cadillac, Coldwater, Corunna, East Tawas, Holland, Kalamazoo, Marine City, Mason, Midland, Monroe, Mt. Pleasant, Negaunee, Niles, Owosso, St. Louis, Stanton and West Bay City.

Hartford, Conn., April 3.—The city election yesterday resulted in Alexander Harbison, the Republican candidate, being elected by a majority of 3,200 over William Waldo Hyde, Democrat. Harbison carried every ward in the city. The only contest on the city ticket was Ransom Fitzgerald against Frederick West for collector, Fitzgerald, Dem., being elected by 2,500 majority. The First ward, a Democratic stronghold, was carried for the Republican ticket for the first time in its history. The common council will stand 48 Republicans to 12 Democrats.

## IMPORTANCE OF GUAM.

New York, March 29.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The naval authorities have decided that Guam, strategically, is of scarcely less value than Hawaii, and have begun the preparation of plans to make it one of the most important naval bases in the Pacific. The projected improvements will involve an expenditure of several millions for a breakwater at Port San Luis d'Apra, a coaling wharf and repair shops and shore bateries for protection against assault.

## FERRIS WHEEL.

Chicago, April 2.—The Ferris wheel, one of the attractions at the World's Fair, is to be torn down and 2,200 tons of iron and steel, of which it is composed, will be sold as scrap iron. The work of demolishing the wheel probably will commence on Wednesday morning. To-morrow L. V. Rice, the receicer in charge of the property, will ask the circuit court for permission to begin taking down the wheel. Unless a bid is made by some corporation to set up the wheel in some other city, the material will be sold as junk.

The removal of the wheel from the World's Fair grounds to its present site, ten miles distant, cost $175,000. In order to meet this expense bonds for $300,000 were issued. The wheel failed to pay and it went into the hands of a receiver.

### Plague in Hawaii.

Honolulu, March 24, via San Francisco, April 2.—The board of health has practically decided that the plague has run its course. No cases have developed for over a week. The members of the board now feel that quarantine restrictions regarding the shipment of merchandise from Honolulu, except merchandise from Asiatic ports, will be rescinded.

### Tools for Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, March 29.—A large quantity of plows, hoes and other farm implements has been received here for free distribution throughout the province and hundreds of applicants have already been supplied. They say they can soon raise enough to support their families.

### Sigsbee in St. Paul.

St. Paul, April 2.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., arrived in this city to-day. He was given an enthusiastic reception, and will be the guest of the city the remainder of the week; a public reception will be held this evening.

## ON THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, April 2.—Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, who accompanied Bishop Potter as secretary on his recent trip to the Philippines, addressed the People's Institute last night in Cooper Union on the Philippines.

Mr. Grant said of the military government: "From our observations and from an entirely unprejudiced view-point, the military government of Manila seems almost ideal. The men at the head of departments are persons of ability and character. The streets of the city are ideally clean, the sanitary officer is continually active, the postoffice is admirably managed, the custom house is well conducted and the captain of the port is a naval officer of ability. From observation of General Otis, I received the impression that great injustice had been done him in unfavorable criticism current in the United States.

"Regarding the statement that the soldieds in the Philippines are leading debauched lives, I would say that personally I saw no drunkenness in Manila.

"While in the Philippines I received the impression that the war could have been averted, if our government had been able to frame distinct policies; to have known just what we would do with the islands, and to tell the Philippine leaders what we intended doing, it would have made a difference in the attitude toward us. They knew no difference between Spaniard and American. I do not say that if we had 'seen' Aguinaldo things would have been different, but I received the impression that his leadership in this war might perhaps have been prevented by the exercise of some diplomacy. The continuation of the war is largely the result of the belief that there is a great political party in this country which so far favors them that they would obtain great concessions very speedily, even if their exact demands were not granted, if that party were in power.

"The real question in the Philippines is the land question. On the one hand the Filipinos have been robbed of their lands by the Friars, and on the other hand they fear that they will not come back into possession of it under the American administration of affairs.

"Any attempt of the civil authorities to benefit the natives was foiled by the ecclesiastics. No wonder their attitude toward the United States has been a hostile one. American Catholics wish to expand, I believe, and grow strong in the state. The Catholics in the Philippines desire to grow strong at the expense of the state and dominate it.

"I believe it wise for us to keep the Philippines, because of the good it will do us, which will depend upon the way we govern them. The most remarkable thing I saw while in the East was the sight of Great Britain governing her colonies.

"All we have to do is to send the commission to India and see how the natives are governed there and then frame the conditions in the Philippines to match. I am not justifying anything England has done that you may condemn as unworthy of her, but I say that England understands her job, and I feel confident we can manage the Filipino situation if we take a lesson from the man who knows. Besides, in the world struggles of Great Britain against her enemies, American comradeship, American neighborhood and support in that part of the Philippines can be of the greatest assistance to England in her Asiatic policy."

## CUBAN SCHOOLS.

New York, March 30.—Prof. A. E. Frye, superintendent of public schools in Cuba, who arrived here, discussing the results of his work in Cuba, said:

"On March 1, we had 3,109 schools in operation, with 130,000 children. I appointed Cuban teachers, because it was necessary to teach in Spanish and because they helped to support many families. We hope to add English to our course of study and night schools for adults have already been started."

Mr. Frye has come to the United States to arrange a trip for 1,000 of these teachers to this country next summer. His plan is to spend six weeks at Harvard with the teachers, and then take them to New York, Chicago and then back to Cuba.

## GEN. WOOD'S DAUGHTER.

Havana, March 30.—Mrs. Wood, wife of the governor general, gave birth to a ten-pound girl at the palace at noon yesterday. Mother and child are doing well. The records of Havana do not show the birth here of any other governor general's child. Under the Spanish regime, the wife of a governor-general invariably left for Spain that the child might be born there.

The afternoon papers had gone to press before the palace event was announced, although the Discusion learned of it indirectly, and was thus able to say:

"We wish all happiness to the governor-general, to his wife and to the Cuban little girl, who we hope, will be a fervent partisan of the independence of her native country."

## FROM THE ANTARCTIC.

London, April 2.—Carsten E. Borchgrevink, the leader of the south polar expedition, fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes, of this city, who, with the surviving members of his party, arrived on the steamer Southern Cross at Campbelltown, near Bluff Harbor, N. Z., yesterday, telegraphs to Sir George Newnes that the object of his expedition has been fully attained and that the position of the south magnetic pole has been located. He adds that the expedition reached the furthest point south of which there is any record, namely, latitude 78 degrees 50 minutes south.

## GET AN INCREASE.

Pittsburg, April 3.—About 15,000 workmen of the building trades will be benefited by wage scales which became effective yesterday and on May 1. The scales are mostly settled on an eight-hour basis, among which are the bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers. The carpenters on May 1 will obtain an advance to 33 cents per hour and eight hours as a work day. The painters' scale became operative yesterday on a nine hour basis with an advance of 10 per cent.

## DEWEY AT KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 3.—Admiral Dewey, in response to an invitation extended by Knoxville, has written that he will be in this city May 11 and 12, spending two days in order to visit points of historical interest and especially the birthplace of Admiral Farragut. Knoxville is preparing to give Admiral Dewey a cordial welcome and intends also to make it an occasion commemorating Admiral Farragut.

### Sealer Arrived.

St. Johns, N. F., April 2.—The sealing steamer New Foundland has arrived here with 21,000 seals. She reports that the remainder of the fleet are adding daily to the catches already reported. The steamer Iceland is so heavily loaded that several thousand seals are carried on her deck. She left the ice fields Saturday and will probably arrive to-night. The weather continues good and no casualties are reported.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

New York, March 31.—A gentleman prominently connected in an official capacity with Danish affairs, has made public a statement concerning the reported negotiations for the purchase by the United States, of the Danish West Indian possessions.

The statement is prefaced with the remark that it may be considered semi-official. It says that Denmark will positively not part with her possessions in the Antilles for the sum of $3,000,000; that it has never agreed to do so and never will. Denmark asks a certain price, says the statement, and it gave to the United States representative, Henry White, secretary of the American embassy at London, its reasons for asking that price. When Mr. White opened the negotiations he was told that a reasonable proposition from the United States might be considered if the negotiations and eventually the treaty would be sure of ratification at the present session of the United States congress. The statement says that Mr. White was frankly told that the islands were a financial burden upon the shoulders of Denmark and that the Danish government would fix a price on the basis of present indebtedness of the islands to the mother country. This price, it is said, was between four and five millions. A strong sentiment against selling the islands has sprung up in Denmark and so forcible have been the protests that the king has semi-officially announced that if the United States should fail to avail themselves of propositions already made, that he would promise that the islands should not be sold.

## POWER AT NIAGARA.

New York, March 31.—A special to The World from Toronto says:

A contract has been signed between the Ontario government and J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, under which millions of dollars are to be spent in developing power from Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. Mr. Morgan represents a British syndicate, the principal owners of the Daily Telegraph of London. The syndicate agrees to erect pulp works, costing not less than $500,000, and to supply power to all places from the Falls to Toronto, and the government will give the right of way for channels and cables. Power is to be ready in three years and can only be supplied in Canada.

The agreement will be announced by the government soon.

# Markets and Crops.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, March 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, says:

Progress toward better things has been unmistakable. It was a year ago that the frenzied speculation in industrial stocks reached its culmination, with prices averaging higher than at any time since; while railroad stocks, after some decline, rose $1.18 per share higher in September, and after the fall in both, which ended in December, have now risen $8.35 per share, to the highest point of this year. The advance during the past week has been remarkably vigorous, and with more public support than before.

Wheat exports fall far below last year's, amounting in four weeks to 9,766,891 bushels, against 14,105,886 last year. The price has advanced 2 1-4c, with statements that the crop of France is greatly reduced, though it is rather early to make any such estimate. The exports of corn again prove the magnitude of foreign demand for cereals, as the extraordinary movement of last year is closely approached, 11,794,875 bushels having gone abroad in four weeks against 13,102,811 last year. The Western receipts are nearly three times as large as in the same week last year, indicating an abundant supply on hand, but the price has risen 1 1-2 cents.

Cotton has declined 1-4c this week, but supplies are so small and easily controlled that the future cannot well be predicted. Foreign needs to continue consumption until the end of the crop year are not now large, but must be supplied from the decreasing stocks here.

Wool has declined fully one cent on the average of revised quotations, and more for fleece and fine or fine medium territory which sells at 55 cents clean, with medium clothing at 50 cents.

Iron is growing weaker, except in Bessemer pig. In finished products no further change appears, except in refined bars, which sell in large orders close to two cents at Philadelphia, and in plates, which are selling at two cents or less at both markets. It will not be easy to hold prices, as supplies so far exceed demand that material can be bought at lower cost.

Transactions through clearing houses show a much smaller volume of business than a year ago, the daily average for March being 14.3 per cent smaller than last year, but 34.4 per cent larger than in 1898.

Failures for the week have been 203 in the United States, against 194 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 26 last year.

## THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., April 3.—1:15 p. m.—Light trading ruled the market to-day. Chicago and some of the western markets closed for election day, and Toledo might as well have suspended business. The trading was lifeless. There was no apparent desire on the part of the local crowd to engage in a hand to hand conflict to secure wheat. They were content to sit around and hand out hot air all through the session. The total sales to-day were only 130,000 bushels, but the price held firm through the session.

Early cables came easy, and Liverpool closed unchanged for wheat and ¼ up for corn. Paris closed 20 to 30 centimes higher for wheat.

New York corn took the lead in the market to-day, and the way it went up the ladder was a caution. May corn advanced a cent over yesterday and July shot up 1¼ from yesterday's close. A good export demand caused this, and, together with the reports from the corn country indicating that the crop would be limited, caused a steady buying. Thirty loads were taken for export late in the day, and bids for more will lik[illegible] closed for to-morrow. There is a steady demand and there seems to be plenty in sight to fill the orders.

Locally, the corn held its own and started up the scale slightly. May corn sold up to 40½ and July to 40¾. Cash corn holds firm.

A special from Columbus gave out a tip from Agricultural department on the April crop report. This report says the condition will be 47 per cent or 7 per cent less than March. The trade has been figuring on a report of about 56 per cent for this crop.

Corn receipts were large to-day. Nearly four times as much corn was received as on the corresponding day last year. Wheat receipts were 5,900 bu. against 11,531 last year; corn, 120,000 bu. against 22,761 last year; oats, 9,000 bu. against 7,600 last year.

There was little change in the clover seed situation. The stocks have decreased some since last week, the total stocks now being about 35,000 bags, of which the biggest part is prime. The bidding for sample seed was lively again to-day. Good prices were paid this morning as there is an evident desire to secure all there is of it. The receipts to-day were 43 bags, against 283 bags last year, and the shipments were 530 bags against 250.

Quotations to-day were:

Corn—Cash, 39½c; May, 40½c; July, 40⅝c; No. 3 mixed, 39c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 white, 40c.

Oats—Cash, 25½c; May, 25⅝c; July, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c.

Rye—57c.

Clover seed—Old prime, $4.85; new prime, $5.20; April, $5.10; October, $4.97½; No. 2, $4.30@4.65; rejected, $4.25@4.65.

Sales to-day were 100 bags of October at $4.97½.

## FINANCIAL.

New York, April 2.—Wall street.—Opening prices at the Stock exchange showed concessions from yesterday's close. Special weakness in individual stocks, coupled with lower prices from London, prompted selling. Federal Steel sold off 2⅜ on a scale down with 7,000 shares changing hands; Sugar lost a point, but other losses were small.

Several prominent stocks were bid up sharply in an effort to check the decline. Substantial recoveries were made by Federal Steel and Sugar, and St. Paul and Anaconda were notably strong. The advances, however, were short-lived, as the improved level brought out more abundant offerings, and the entire list gave way to the lowest. Federal Steel broke to 49. The market hardened again before 11, but became dull at the rally.

The weakness of Federal Steel is attributed to the showing made by the company at the annual meeting. The report presented yesterday is not encouraging to the stockholders, many of whom bought the stock in anticipation of a good showing and a higher price. The report was so discouraging to them that a flood of the stock was thrown on the market.

The market continued dull and price changes were narrow until near noon, when a rise of 3⅜ points in Baltimore & Ohio common and over a point in the preferred list.

Money on call, nominally 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.86½ for demand and at $4.82¾@4.83 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83½ and $4.87; commercial bills, $4.81½@4.82¼. Silver certificates, 60½@61½c; bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 47¾c.

$1000 IN GOLD FREE
FOR BRAINY PEOPLE

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 5 | 23 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| 23 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 14 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 15 | | | |

Each one of the above three lines of figures spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of this high-class ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. Address ROBINSON PUBLISHING CO., 24 North William Street, New York City.

### New York Stock Market.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American cotton Oil | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36¾ |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 106⅛ | 107 | 105¼ | 106⅛ |
| Am Steel Wire, com. | 56⅜ | 57⅜ | 56 | 56½ |
| Am. Sugar R. Co. | 104½ | 108¾ | 104⅛ | 106⅝ |
| Atchison | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅜ |
| Atchison, pfd | 73 | 73½ | 72½ | 73⅛ |
| Am. Car & F. Co. | 16½ | 17⅛ | 16½ | 17⅛ |
| B. & O. | 81 | 85½ | 80½ | 86⅜ |
| Brook. R. T. | 72⅛ | 72⅞ | 71 | 72 |
| Burlington | 132⅛ | 133 | 131⅞ | 132⅜ |
| C. I. L. | 25⅞ | 26 | 25½ | 25¾ |
| Con. Tobacco | 32¼ | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Col. Fuel | 49½ | 50 | 48½ | 49½ |
| Chesp. & Ohio | 32⅜ | 32⅞ | 31⅞ | 32⅜ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 61⅛ | 65⅛ | 64⅝ | 65⅛ |
| Federal Steel | 52 | 52 | 49 | 49 |
| Federal Steel, pfd | 74 | 74¼ | 73⅜ | 74 |
| General Electric | 131¼ | 132 | 130½ | 131½ |
| Hocking | 37⅛ | .... | .... | 37 |
| Hocking, pfd | 67⅜ | .... | .... | 66½ |
| Ill. Central | 116½ | 116⅝ | 116¼ | 116½ |
| Jersey Central | 118 | 120 | 117¼ | 119½ |
| Louisville & Nashv. | 86⅜ | 87⅛ | 86 | 86⅛ |
| Leather | 13⅛ | .... | .... | 13 |
| L. E. & W., com | 27⅞ | 29 | 28⅛ | 29 |
| Manhattan | 96⅛ | 96⅝ | 95⅜ | 96⅛ |
| Miss. Pacific | 49½ | 50 | 49 | 49⅝ |
| Miss., K. & T. | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 36⅛ |
| North. Pacific | 60⅞ | 61⅛ | 60⅝ | 60⅞ |
| Nor. Pac. pfd. | 77⅛ | 77⅝ | 77⅛ | 77⅝ |
| New York Cent. | 137½ | 138⅛ | 137 | 137⅞ |
| Nor. & Western | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 35⅜ | 36⅛ |
| Ont. & Western | 25½ | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 26 |
| Penna. | 138½ | 139⅛ | 137⅞ | 139 |
| Pac. Mail | 37½ | 37⅞ | 37½ | 37½ |
| People's Gas | 109 | 109⅞ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| Reading 1st pfd | 62½ | 65⅛ | 61½ | 65⅛ |
| Rock Island | 113½ | 114⅛ | 112⅞ | 113⅛ |
| Rep. S. & Iron | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅜ |
| Southern Ry., pfd | 60½ | 60⅞ | 60⅛ | 60⅞ |
| St. Paul | 125⅛ | 126⅜ | 125½ | 126⅜ |
| Southern Pacific | 41⅛ | 42 | 41⅛ | 41⅞ |
| Tenn. C. & Iron | 95⅛ | 96 | 95 | 95 |
| Union Pacific | 58⅞ | 59⅜ | 58⅛ | 59 |
| Union Pac., pfd | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77 | 77 |
| Wabash, pfd | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ |
| Western Union | 84⅛ | | | 84 |
| W. L. E. | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 31½ | 31⅞ |
| Metropolitan | 162 | 163¼ | 161½ | 162½ |

Last loan, 3½ per cent.

### Government Bonds.

New York, April 3.—Government bonds steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. refunding 2's, when issued | 104 |
| U. S. 2's registered | 104¼ |
| U. S. 3's registered | 109¾ |
| U. S. 3's coupon | 110½ |
| U. S. 4's (new) registered | 134 |
| U. S. 4's (new) coupon | 134 |
| U. S. 4's (old) registered | 115 |
| U. S. 4's (old) coupon | 115½ |
| U. S. 5's registered | 114½ |
| U. S. 5's coupon | 114½ |

### Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, April 3.

Eggs are plentiful; demand brisk; prices firm. Butter in good demand; shipments large. Commission men are paying:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 17@19c; creamery, 24@26c.
Eggs—Fresh, 11c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12@12½c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—per lb., 3½c.
Onions—Per bu., 25@50c.
Carrots—Per bu., 30c.
Rutabagas—Per bu., 50c.
Turnips—Per bu., 30c.
Parsnips—Per bu., 70c.
Potatoes—Per bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, per bu., $1.25.
Celery—Per doz. stalks, 80@90c.
Lettuce—Per lb., 15c.
Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.
Beets—Per bu., 40c.
Oyster plant—Per doz., 25@30c.

FRUITS.

Apples—Per bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50.
Oranges—Good quality, per box, $2.25@3.25.
Lemons, Per box, $2.50@3.50.
Cranberries—Per bu., $3.25@3.50.
Strawberries—Per qt., 30@40c.

POULTRY AND DRESSED MEAT.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, young, 10c, old, 8½c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 6½c.
Live Poultry—Chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys, 7@8c; geese, 6½c; ducks, 9@10c.
Dressed Meats, wholesale—Hogs, per 100lbs, $6.50@6.75; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 7@8c.
Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.00; short clear, $13.00; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 11@11½c; light hams, per lb., 12c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 9c.

FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.
Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 47c.
Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.
Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $15.00; screenings, $15.00; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $16.00; mixed feed, f. o. b., in bulk, $14.50; coarse meal, per ton, $14.00; chopped feed, per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15.00 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@$12.50; No. 2, $11.00.
Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 lbs.; in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.
Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7c; No. 2's and bulls, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 6c. Cured hides—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8¼c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2, 10c; sheep pelts, 50c@$1.20; horse hides, $2.50@3.25.
Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.
Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.
Beeswax—Lb., 22@25c.
Tallow—Lb., 4½@4¾c.

OILS AND TURPENTINE.

Linseed Oil—Single bls., per gallon, raw, 59c; boiled, 60c.
Turpentine—61½c.

### New York Produce.

New York, April 2.—Butter—Receipts, 10,322 packages, unsettled; western creamery, 19@22; factory, 17@19. Cheese—Receipts, 2,908 packages, market steady; fancy large white, 12¾@13; fancy large colored, 13¼; fancy small white, 13@13¼. Eggs—Receipts, 24,859 packages, market steady; western at mark, 11¼; southern at mark, 11@11¼. Sugar—Raw, irregular; fair refining, 3⅞; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜; molasses sugar, 3 11-16.

### Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, April 3.—(Bowers & Bowers' special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market opened active and strong; 5@10c higher than yesterday's average. Mediums, $5.45@5.50; Yorkers, $5.40; pigs, $4.90; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.—(Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None here, feeling steady. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market 5c higher; pigs, $5.00; yorkers, $5.30@5.40; mediums, $5.50; heavy, $5.55@5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market slow; market same as yesterday.

Chicago, April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 including 400 Texans; generally steady. Good to prime steers, $4.90@5.64; stockers and feeders, $3.35@4.65; cows, $3.00@4.25; heifers, $3.10@4.65; Texas fed steers, $4.30@5.00; Texas bulls, $3.10@3.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 17,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 3,012; 10@15c higher; top, $5.50. Mixed and butchers, $5.25@5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.35@5.50; rough heavy, $5.20@5.30; light, $5.15@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.45.

Detroit, April 3.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders slow at $3.25@4.25; milch cows active at $25@50; calves, easy at $4.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs, active; prime lambs, $6.75@7.25; mixed, $4.50@6.00; culls, $3.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.35@5.40; Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $5.00@5.05; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Season of 1900
The Toledo Blade's
Bicycle Bargain
A $30.00 bicycle for... $20.00

You can not afford to risk your life by riding a cheap made, out of date wheel when you can buy an up-to-date 1900 model, fully guaranteed bicycle for only $20.00.

Briefly Described:

Frame (men's) 22 inches, option 24 inches; (ladies') 22 inches, option 20 inches.
Wheels, 28 inches.
Rims—Hard maple, V-shaped.
Cranks, 2-piece.
Gear, men's, 78 (25 and 9), 81 (26 and 9), 75 (24 and 9), 84 (24 and 8). Ladies', 68 (22 and 9), 73 (21 and 8).
Handlebars — Pope's adjustable (no extra charge).
Tires—Kokomo Oxford.

FULLY GUARANTEED
Until January 1st, 1901.

Finish—Ebony black enamel, gold stripes; option, tan, antique brown and green, neatly striped.

This offer will only continue a short time, as owing to the steady advance in material, the factory will not agree to furnish this make of wheel at same price after June 1st. Therefore, if you want a RELIABLE wheel at a LOW price, you should get your order in early.

Remit by N. Y. draft, post-office order, express order or registered letter.

Wheels shipped by freight unless ordered by express. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## WOOL MARKET IS DULL.

Boston, March 31.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market:

"Buyers and sellers of wool are still apart and several heavy transactions have failed to go through. Holders are steady at the recent decline and when manufacturers' wants are more urgent it is believed they will be forced to buy at about current quotations. Shearing has commenced in many sections of the West, with high prices ruling everywhere and growers and speculators ready to hold unless they get their price. Foreign markets are unchanged and steady.

The sales for the week are 2,298,000 pounds domestic and 407,000 foreign, a total of 2,705,000 for this week, against a total of 3,124,000 last week and a total of 3,913,000 the corresponding week last year.

The receipts to date show an increase of 372 bales domestic and 25,677 bales foreign against last year.

New York, March 31.—Wool dull.

The prices of Ohio wool on eastern markets are:

| | Cents. | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XX, etc. | 26@27 | ⅜ blood comb. | 33@34 |
| X | 33@34 | ¼ blood comb. | 34@[illegible] |
| Unmer'table | 26@27 | Coarse comb. | 29@30 |
| Fine unwashed | 25@26 | ⅜ blood comb. | 31@[illegible] |
| Fine Delaine | 38@[illegible] | ⅜ blood comb. | 30@31 |
| ½ blood comb. | 34@35 | ¼ blood comb. | [illegible] |

### Cotton Steady.

New York, April 3.—The cotton market opened steady in tone at an advance of 1 to 8 points on a spurt of covering and light outside buying. The enthusiasm of longs soon petered out, however, and before the close of the first hour not only had the advance been wiped out but a decline of 1 to 3 points had been recorded. Early buyers turned sellers. Liverpool was quick to take its cue from the settlement here and broke rapidly in sympathy with the long setback.

Southern spot markets, in face of the weakness in speculative markets, were said to be holding stubbornly steady. Private English cables declared Liverpool's early raise was founded chiefly on heavy buying orders from Wall street. Other advices from abroad ascribed the late fall to bearish plantation testimony from the belt.

### Oil Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tiona | $1.[illegible] |
| Pennsylvania | 1.[illegible] |
| Barnesville | [illegible] |
| Corning | 1.51 |
| New Castle | 1.[illegible] |
| North Lima | 1.28 |
| South Lima | 1.21 |
| Indiana | 1.21 |
| Scio | 1.[illegible] |

### Leaf Tobacco.

Louisville, April 3.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

| Red Burley. | |
|---|---|
| Trash (green or mixed) | $4.00@5.00 |
| Trash (sound) | 5.00@6.00 |
| Common lugs | 6.00@6.50 |
| Medium lugs | 6.50@7.50 |
| Good lugs | 7.50@8.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 7.50@8.00 |
| Common leaf | 8.00@8.50 |
| Medium leaf | 8.50@10.00 |
| Good leaf | 10.00@12.50 |
| Fine and selections | 12.50@17.50 |
| Colory Burley. | |
| Trash (green or mixed) | $5.00@5.50 |
| Trash (sound) | 5.50@6.50 |
| Common lugs | 6.50@7.50 |
| Medium lugs | 7.50@8.00 |
| Good lugs | 8.00@9.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 8.00@8.50 |
| Common leaf | 8.50@9.50 |
| Medium leaf | 9.50@11.00 |
| Good leaf | 11.00@12.50 |
| Fine and selections | 13.50 |
| DARK. | |
| Trash (green or mixed) | $2.25@2.75 |
| Trash (sound) | 2.75@3.25 |
| Common lugs | 3.25@3.50 |
| Medium lugs | 3.50@4.25 |
| Good lugs | 4.25@5.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 5.00@5.50 |
| Common leaf | 5.25@6.00 |
| Medium leaf | 6.00@7.00 |
| Good leaf | 7.00@8.50 |
| Fine and selections | 10.00 |

Unsound, or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.